

THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

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G. N. Winder (Colorado), President of the National Wool Growers Association



Vice President Sylvan J. Pauly (Montana)



Vice President Mac Hoke (Oregon)



Vice President Fred T. Earwood (Texas)



Vice President T. C. Bacon (Idaho)



Vice President H. J. Devereaux (South Dakota)

PATRIOTISM

Webster defines "patriotism" as "devotion to the welfare of one's country." The general welfare demands FOOD as well as other things.

In this war patriotism has taken on many new phases which did not exist in former wars—it is patriotic to conserve rubber and gasoline—it is patriotic to conserve manpower—it is patriotic to PRODUCE FOOD.

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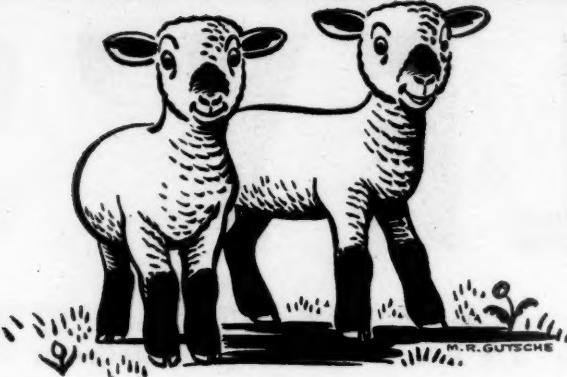
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MORE WOOL FOR CIVILIAN USE

Recent press statements quote Kenneth W. Marriner, Chief of the W.P.B.'s wool branch, to the effect that the "encouraged improvement" in wool supplies in this country indicate the possibility of an increase in the amount allotted for manufacture of goods for civilian use.

FORMER MONTANA MAN IN TUNISIA

Henry E. Gardiner, Chicago lawyer son of Dr. H. C. Gardiner of Anaconda, Montana, was promoted from the rank of major to that of lieutenant colonel for "exemplary bravery on the field of battle and unusual leadership," according to a special story appearing in the Chicago Tribune under the head "With the Army in the Field in Central Tunisia, January 27." Lt. Colonel Gardiner had previously been decorated with the Silver Star and Purple Heart, the dispatch stated.

O.P.A. FREEZES CORN PRICES

A temporary 60-day freeze regulation, effective January 12, has been issued on instructions from Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes, with the approval of Secretary Wickard. Permanent order is expected within the next 60 days. Seed corn is exempt from price control.

INCREASED REPAIR PARTS FOR FARM MACHINERY

Limitation Order L-170 has been amended to increase the quota of repair parts for farm machinery from 130 per cent of the average net sales during 1940 and 1941 to 160 per cent. It is expected that every machine on a farm that can be used to advantage will be repaired and put into good working condition, according to the Department of Agriculture.

FOOD FOR THE ALLIES

The Department of Agriculture reported on February 9 that the Food Distribution Administration delivered 5,730,000,000 pounds of food and other agricultural commodities for shipment to the Allies during 1942, making a total of 9,224,000,000 pounds since the beginning of lend-lease operations in March, 1941. Deliveries during 1942 amounted to less than 6 per cent of the total United States food supply in that year.

Nearly 20 per cent of the food stuffs supplied was meat, about 1,145,000,000 pounds of it, and nearly all of the meat was pork. Shipments included 4,327,680 pounds of lamb.

The National Wool Grower

**TEXAS ASSOCIATION OFFICE
IN DEL RIO**

The Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association has moved its office from Sonora to Del Rio, Texas, the latter city being the residential site of the new association president, Horace Fawcett.

* * *

**GOAT BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
DONATES TO WOOL FUND**

The American Angora Goat Breeders Association, with headquarters in Rocksprings, Texas, at a January 19 meeting, voted the expenditure of \$1000 in mohair promotion through the American Wool Council.

* * *

**SHEEP INDUSTRY IN TIERRA
DEL FUEGO**

Recent reports indicate that sheep numbers in Chile in 1942 were between 6,000,000 and 6,200,000. This is an increase compared with the latest official estimate (1940) of 5,616,000 head, 43 per cent of which were in the Province of Magallanes (Tierra del Fuego). Future expansion of the industry is expected to take place in the central region of Chile rather than in Magallanes, as ranges in the latter territory are believed to be stocked practically to maximum capacity. (Foreign Crops and Markets)

* * *

ARIZONA DIRECTORS MEET

Officers and directors of the Arizona Wool Growers Association met on January 15 at the association offices in Phoenix, to discuss proposed legislation and matters pertaining to the Sheep Sanitary Commission and other problems of the industry. President Eugene Campbell, First Vice President Fred S. Porter, Third Vice President Ramon Aso, Secretary Jerrie W. Lee, and Directors Leonard Sawyer, W. A. Ryan, John R. Norton were in attendance.

* * *

FREE CATALOG ON DISEASE CONTROL

A 64-page booklet covering most of the prevalent diseases and parasites of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, with recommendations for their prevention or treatment can be had, without cost, by addressing a post-card request for it to any sales office of the O. M. Franklin Serum Company.

* * *

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A few years ago J. N. Gossett of Route 2, Box 6A, Ridgefield, Washington, advertised a sheep collar with a flashlight that was effective in scaring off coyotes during lambing. Mr. Gossett has recently written that he has a few of these collars for sale.

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*Wm. T. Thompson Co. Laboratories, Los Angeles, (Dec., 1940 and June, 1941). Quantitative analysis in booklet.

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Wyoming Wool Growers Association
McKinley
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign \$2.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 28, 1918.

EDITORIALS

Washington, D. C.
February 16, 1943

BUDGET BUREAU RULED MONDAY THAT DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IS TO CONTROL DOMESTIC WOOL AND TO BE CONSULTED ON FOREIGN WOOL AND STOCKPILE WOOLS. EXPECT CONFERENCE SOON AS TO WHETHER GOVERNMENT WILL PURCHASE CLIP.

F. R. Marshall

Washington, D. C.
February 14, 1943

ALTHOUGH the wool growers' committee has been in Washington for a week, we are yet unable to say whether the government will purchase the 1943 clip. In fact, it is not yet decided whether the Department of Agriculture will have the direction of all or any part of the war wool program.

The President's order of December 5, 1942, provided that control of a long list of commodities, of which wool was one, should be transferred from the War Production Board to the Department of Agriculture. Most of these commodities have been transferred but W. P. B. contests giving up wool.

When our committee was asked to meet here on February 8, it was expected by the agricultural officials that wool would be under their jurisdiction and that after discussions with growers and others interested, they could work out and announce their policies. In the absence of explicit authority they cannot do this. However, our committee has met informally and unofficially with some of those who would be in charge of wool matters if wool is finally transferred to the Agricultural Department. While there is no certainty that the clip will be taken over, we have exchanged ideas with these men upon some points that would be important under a take-over arrangement.

It must be recognized that when the President said that "wool" should be moved from W. P. B. to Agriculture, there was need for some kind of directive as to the stage at which wool becomes manufactured material and where Agriculture should leave off and W. P. B. begin. It is about incomprehensible that there should be argument or delay as to giving Agriculture full and immediate control over wool up to its manufactured stage. But that incomprehensible thing is just what is taking place. Notwithstanding the President's order, W. P. B. proposes to surrender nothing. And the President has not taken the trouble to elucidate his order.

The Bureau of the Budget has, in recent months, been developed into a sort of court of appeal for government departments. Both agricultural and W. P. B. officials have submitted briefs to the Budget Director and appeared in oral argument, but he has not ruled and it is not certain that he will settle the case.

And so the strife among the bureaus causes complications, bad feeling and delay in effectuating the war program. Any reasonable layman would say, "Such a situation cannot exist." But it does. The jam will be broken some day—in all probability. Meantime agriculture waits for authority. If and when they get it, we shall proceed to present our case for taking over the clip and revised ceiling prices.

Those who attended the unofficial conferences the past week for the National Wool Growers Association were: President G. N. Winder; Vice Presidents S. J. Pauly, Mac Hoke and Harry Devereaux; Horace Fawcett, Ray Willoughby and C. B. Wardlaw, all of Texas; F. R. Marshall, J. B. Wilson, and Mike Noonan (Colorado). Sitting with the committee were C. J. Fawcett (Boston), R. A. Ward (Portland), Russell Wilkins (Denver) and L. A. Kauffman (Ohio).

Mr. Wilson and myself are remaining here. President Winder and Mr. Willoughby will return from New York in a few days. Perhaps the jurisdictional dispute will be cleared up soon. If Agriculture gets the green light, we can talk business. If W. P. B. keeps control, there is little that we can talk to them about.

This is a very unsatisfactory report, but a truthful one.

* * *

Discussions on man power at the National and five state conventions held in January did a good deal to clear up misunderstandings about deferment or reclassification of men needed to produce war requirements of meat, wool, milk, and crops. Not all the problems were solved. That apparently can not happen.

The President seems likely to support the Army and Navy in their insistence upon training and equipping ten million men, though this policy is being attacked in the Congress.

The number of agricultural and livestock production units for which a registrant may be changed to Class II-C or III-C has been lowered, and wide discretion left in the hands of local boards. It is important for stockmen to make representations to local boards in order to have employees reclassified or deferred. Local boards are supposed to reclassify agricultural workers without application, but employers, by contacting the boards and explaining the nature of registrants' work, can give real assistance and often secure favorable action.

The Selective Service System has no connection with releasing 38-year-old men from the Army. That is handled entirely within the Army organization. The man must apply to his commanding officer for discharge, and the application must be supported by statements of employers showing that a place is ready for the soldier, and the nature of the work which he will do if discharged. A few discharges have been completed in 30 days, but usually a longer time will be necessary.

F. R. Marshall

New Forest Service Chief

SECRETARY of Agriculture Wickard on January 8 announced the appointment of Lyle F. Watts, former regional forester from Portland, Oregon, and in recent months an assistant to the Secretary, as Chief of the Forest Service.



Lyle F. Watts, Chief of the United States Forest Service

His appointment fills the vacancy caused by the death of F. A. Silcox, who was Chief of the Forest Service from 1933 to 1939. Earle H. Clapp has been in charge as acting chief.

Mr. Watts was born in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, in 1890. He received the Bachelor of Science in Forestry degree at the Iowa State College in 1913; was granted the professional degree of Master of Forestry in 1928. He entered the Forest Service July 1, 1913, as technical assistant on the Wyoming National Forest.

Mr. Watts has had broad training for the assignment as Chief of the Forest Service. His experience includes service in all phases of the administrative branch of the Forest Service, from that of fire guard to regional forester in two regions; several years in the research branch, including four years as Director of the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station; and two years in the field of forestry education during which time he organized the School of Forestry at the Utah Agricultural

College. Mr. Watts' work in the Forest Service has been in four of the nine national forest regions. His early work was in the Intermountain Region, with headquarters at Ogden, Utah. His research experience was in the Northern Rocky Mountain Region with headquarters at Missoula, Montana. In 1936 he was appointed regional forester for the North Central Region, which includes the national forests of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. In 1939 he was transferred to the post of regional forester in the Northern Pacific Region, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon.

For the past two years Mr. Watts has been chairman of the Department of Agriculture committee dealing with post-war planning for the Pacific Northwest.

Because of his wide experience in employing, organizing, and dealing with skilled and unskilled workers, and his wide contacts with livestock men, construction outfits and the public, he was brought to Washington last fall to assist the Secretary in the activities of the Department related to farm labor.

Secretary Wickard said, "Mr. Watts' broad experience and understanding of the country's need for protecting and maintaining the productivity of our forest land will be of particular value in wartime. He has a sound grasp of a program designed to meet the requirements of this emergency as well as the long range needs of the nation in conserving and developing its forest lands."

Shearling Program Results

C. G. RANDELL, in charge of the Livestock and Wool Section of the Farm Credit Administration, reports that tanners filling Army Air Corps orders were able to buy 3,800,000 shearling skins from January 1, to October 1, 1942, an increase of 217 per cent over the total production in 1941.

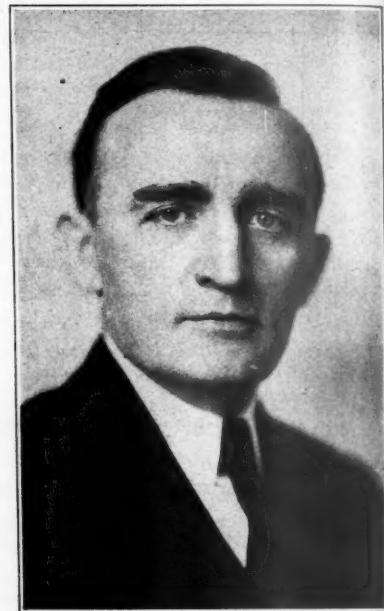
He states: "In slaughter tests that have been made comparing shearlings with lambs carrying full wool, shearlings have often out-yielded the wooled lambs by 2 per cent. Where lots of shearlings on feed have been compared with fed wooled lambs, shear-

lings in practically all cases have out-gained the full wooled lambs."

Plans are now being formulated for the shearling program for 1943.

Senate Wool Committee Continued

BY THE FOLLOWING resolution submitted to the Senate on January 25, 1943, by Senator Carl A. Hatch, New Mexico, the Special Senate



Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyoming). Chairman, Special Senate Committee on Wool Marketing.

Wool Committee was recommissioned: "Resolved, that Senate Resolution 160, Seventy-fourth Congress, first session, agreed to July 10, 1935, authorizing a special committee to investigate the production, transportation, and marketing of wool, as extended, is hereby further extended and continued in full force and effect until December 31, 1943; and the said committee may report to the Senate at any time prior to said date."

On February 2, 1943, this special Senate wool committee was reorganized with Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyoming, as chairman. The following Senators were named on the committee: Carl A. Hatch, New Mexico; David I. Walsh, Massachusetts; James E. Murray, Montana; and Chan Gurley, South Dakota.

Should Wool Ceiling Prices Be Raised?

The statement appearing below was prepared for presentation to the Office of Price Administration in support of the wool growers' claim that ceiling prices to apply on 1943 wools should be higher than those announced on February 21, 1942.

USING the basic data released by the Farm Credit Administration, the National Wool Growers Association has computed the average cost of producing a pound of wool in the years 1940, 1941 and 1942.

In order to reach a fair determination of such costs the following plan was adopted: first, there was added to the annual expense per ewe shown by the F. C. A., 5 per cent of the operator's equity in the investment; also, an arbitrary charge of 65 cents per ewe as compensation for management. When this was done it was necessary to eliminate the Farm Credit Administration's expense item for "family expense." This plan permits the computation of wool production cost on a basis comparable with industrial concerns.

Then the net expense was divided between wool and lambs in proportion to the amount of sales of those two products. Since it would be unfair to have lambs charged with shearing expense, that figure was deducted from total expense. After the percentage of expense charged to wool had been worked out the shearing expense was added to wool expense and the result divided by the average fleece weight.

The computed average cost of producing a pound of wool by the outfits covered by this study is shown in the second table.

There is, of course, room for divergence of opinion as to methods of handling inventories, depreciation, etc. We consider our method to be fair.

When it is considered that the object of this study is only to compare operations in various years we feel that these figures may be regarded as a fair measure of the advance in cost of wool production since 1940.

Relative to 1943 costs, attention is directed to the fact that much of the added expense of 1942 came in the later part of that year and is practically certain to be in effect through 1943. Also, further increase in expense

must be expected in 1943. While no estimate of 1943 costs has been attempted, it will be recognized that wool costs for that year must be materially higher than those of 1942.

The first table gives the break-

down of the production, income, and expense of the outfits studied in the 13 western states for 1940, 1941 and 1942, as contained in the data obtained from the Farm Credit Administra-

The Average Production, Income and Expense of Sheep Ranches In the Thirteen Western States—1940, 1941 and 1942

PRODUCTION	1940	1941	1942
Number of Sheep Outfits	532	532	218
Total Sheep at inspection	1,620,370	1,684,239	669,306
Lamb crop matured—% ewes inspected.....	.79	.82	.74
Wool clip—Lbs. per head inspected.....	8.6	8.7	8.4
Year's loss—% ewes inspected.....	10.0	9.0	9.4
SALES PRICES			
Lambs—\$ per head sold.....	5.37	7.07	7.93
Wool—Cents per pound.....	29.1	34.3	39.5
INCOME			
Sales proceeds			
Lambs—\$ per head inspected.....	2.88	3.90	3.76
Sheep—\$ per head inspected.....	.51	.80	.60
Inventory change—\$ per head inspected (fixed price basis) .....	.11	.23	.04
Less Purchase—\$ per head inspected..... (sheep and lambs)	.75	1.05	.70
Lambs and Sheep (net).....	2.75	3.88	3.70
Wool—\$ per head inspected..... (sales proceeds)	2.52	2.99	3.30
Total, Sheep Income	5.27	6.87	7.00
Other Income—\$ per head inspected.....	.15	.19	.26
Total Income	5.42	7.06	7.26
OPERATING EXPENSE			
Taxes—\$ per head inspected.....	.24	.30	.53
Range—\$ per head inspected (leases, permits, etc.) .....	.52	.57	.53
Feed—\$ per head inspected.....	.54	.58	.64
Family—\$ per head inspected (including life insurance) .....	.36	.40	.45
Labor—\$ per head inspected .....	.99	1.12	1.27
Provisions and supplies—\$ per head inspected.....	.40	.45	.50
Transportation—\$ per head inspected (Auto, truck, etc.) .....	.26	.29	.30
Equipment and repairs (cash outlay)— \$ per head inspected .....	.11	.17	.15
Shearing—\$ per head inspected.....	.21	.22	.26
Bucks purchased—\$ per head inspected.....	.10	.14	.14
Other operating expenses—\$ per head inspected .....	.22	.28	.35
Interest paid—\$ per head inspected.....	.41	.39	.37
Total Expense—\$ per head inspected.....	4.36	4.91	5.49
FINANCIAL PROGRESS—NET			
	1.06	2.15	1.77

(\$ per head inspected—This is not net income—Net income shown in other table.)

Cost Per Pound of Wool

	1940	1941	1942
Operating expense per ewe as shown by F. C. A.	\$4.36	\$4.91	\$5.49
Less:			
Other Income	\$.15	\$.18	\$.26
Family Expense .....	.36	.40	.45
Shearing Expense .....	.21	.72	.26
	3.64	4.11	.97
Plus:			
5% interest on equity .....	.87*	.87	.87
Management charge per head.....	.65	.65	.65
Sheep depreciation per head.....	.81	.81	.66
Final Expense per head.....	\$5.97	\$6.44	\$6.70
Ratio of Wool Expense to Total Expense.....	47.8%	43.5%	47.0%
Actual charge to Wool.....	\$3.06	\$3.02	\$3.41
Average pounds Wool per head.....	8.6	8.7	8.4
Average Cost per Pound of Wool.....	35.8c	34.7c	40.6c
Net Income per Head of Sheep Inspected....	\$.10 (loss)	\$1.03	\$.70

*Data on equity in investment not available—figures for 1941 used.

THE 78th CONVENTION

THE 78th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association was a streamlined affair. In place of the customary three days of formal speech-making, two days this year (January 25 and 26) were spent at the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City, in discussing with representatives of the government agencies in charge the immediate, acute wartime problems of the sheep industry: the wool program, transportation, ammunition and predatory animals, wool bags, equipment and materials, labor, and lamb production and marketing.

On the basis of this discussion, the committees framed resolutions or statements of policy to guide the work of association officials, and these committee reports are printed in full in this issue as approved by the convention.

New Officers

G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado, was elected president of the Association. To have a wider area represented by the officers, the convention, on recommendation of the Executive Committee, amended the constitution to provide for five instead of three vice presidents, and elected the following for those positions: Sylvan J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana; Mac Hoke, Pendleton, Oregon; T. C. Bacon, Twin Falls, Idaho; F. T. Earwood, Sonora, Texas; and H. J. Devereaux, Rapid City, South Dakota. F. R. Marshall was reappointed by the Executive Committee, in its meeting following the convention, as secretary-treasurer, and J. B. Wilson was also continued by that body as chairman of the legislative committee.

In recognition of valuable services given the Association and the sheep industry in general, retiring President C. B. Wardlaw was made honorary president for life, and T. J. Drumheller, president of the Washington Wool Growers Association for the past 31 years and vice president of the National Association since 1937 was made the first honorary vice president of the Association for life.

The new officials of the Association all have a background of many years' experience in the sheep business and in organization work. Mr. Winder,

member of a pioneer Utah livestock family, who operates his sheep outfit in the famous lamb-producing area of western Colorado, is a former president of his state wool growers' association and has been vice president of the National for three years past. Member of the firm of Williams and Pauly, Rambouillet breeders, Mr. Pauly began his career in Association work six years back when he was first named a vice president of the National. This year he also was honored by election to the presidency of the Montana Wool Growers Association. Mac Hoke, also a Rambouillet breeder, operating under the firm

en, Idaho; H. C. Gardiner, Montana; Gordon Griswold, Nevada; Floyd W. Lee, New Mexico; Walter A. Hob, Oregon; Walter L. Cunningham, South Dakota; Horace Fawcett, Texas; Don Clyde, Utah; A. E. Lawson, Washington; J. B. Wilson, Wyoming.

Wool Program

Whether the Association should continue to advocate outright purchase of the wool clip by the government was the focal point of the first discussion, with R. C. Rich, chairman of the wool marketing committee, in the chair. On the basis of reports current before the convention, some debate on this point among growers themselves was anticipated but did not materialize, and the recommendations of the committee were approved without dissenting vote, as follows:

OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENT FOR SHEARERS

C. G. Randell of the Farm Credit Administration, who is charged with the responsibility of securing shearing belts for the Army, wired the National office on February 10, as follows:

ESSENTIAL OCCUPATION COMMITTEE OF WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION TOOK FAVORABLE ACTION TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, ON OUR REQUEST FOR DEFERMENT OF EXPERIENCED SHEEP SHEARERS FROM MILITARY SERVICE AND INCLUDED THEM IN OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENT. SEE BULLETIN 18, AVAILABLE IN ABOUT A WEEK. APPEAL IMMEDIATE CASES FACING DRAFT TO STATE DIRECTOR OF WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION INFORMING HIM OF ACTION TAKEN YESTERDAY.

name of Cunningham Sheep Company, has been head of the Oregon Wool Growers Association since 1940, and Mr. Earwood, prominent Texas rancher, was president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association during the past year. A former president of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, T. C. (Clyde) Bacon is one of that state's most distinguished sheepmen, while Mr. Devereaux has represented the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association on the National Executive Committee since its organization in 1939.

The membership of the Executive Committee for 1943 is: Ramon Aso, Arizona; J. L. Sawyer, California; E. Clair Hotchkiss, Colorado; H. B. Soul-

(1) That the Department of Agriculture be requested to purchase for the United States Government the 1943 domestic wool clip and all clips thereafter for a period of two years after the first of January following the President's Proclamation of Peace and until the strategic stock pile is disposed of, at the highest price provided in the Price Control Act, as amended, with increases thereto commensurate with costs of labor, feed and other production expenses.

(2) That due to the carryover of a record supply of wool in the United States, a monthly survey of the situation be made to use as a basis for the determination of a more liberal civilian allotment and limitation of the use of wool substitutes.

(3) That, in both government and civilian orders, domestic wool be given priority until each clip is used up currently.

(4) That the marketing of the domestic clip be handled through the regular channels of trade with the producer selecting his agency, and that provision be made to pay the grower at least 85 per cent of the estimated value of his clip upon delivery to a common carrier or warehouse.

All angles of the wool question were presented in the discussion. Mr. Allan C. Emery, new president of the Boston Wool Trade Association, said that, personally, he was not in favor of having the government take over the clip; that he did not believe in the government's taking over anything; and that the grower's chief concern should be to see to it that every pound of domestic wool goes into consumption on the backs of the soldier.

and the civilian and not to have the government own a great supply of wool.

While not presuming to direct growers' actions, Mr. George L. Anderson of the firm of Adams and Leland firmly advocated that whether or not the government takes over the clip, every effort should be made to have the domestic wool used up and to find out what kind of support is going to be given to domestic wool prices when the purchases of the Quartermaster General, the main market for domestic wool during the past two years, fall off.

C. J. Fawcett, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, said: "We are in favor of an outright purchase of the 1943 clip at or above ceiling prices, the wool to be handled through the usual channels, and every grower permitted to select the firm or concern which will perform the marketing service for him at a stipulated fee."

If it were possible to get a floor equal to ceiling prices on wool, Mr. Fawcett further stated, that would put a different light on the question; but under present law, the Department of Agriculture cannot put a floor under wool greater than what they call comparable parity, which would mean that the maximum price possible to secure would be a little less than 35 cents.

Russell Wilkins of Merrion and Wilkins livestock and wool commission firm said that, inasmuch as the government had asked growers to increase their production and since operating costs were continually increasing, it was not out of line to ask for some assurance that wool prices will be maintained.

An outline of efforts made during the past year to secure outright purchase of the domestic clip by the government was given by J. B. Wilson. While failing to accomplish that purpose, Association activities, he said, had resulted in the requirement of the Quartermaster General that military orders for cloth be filled with 100 per cent domestic wool, which had made the fall market. Now, he said, since wool was to be handled by the Department of Agriculture and not the War Production Board there was every indication that a purchase program would be instituted.

The reasons why outright purchase of the clip by the government is de-

sired were brought out in the discussion by Messrs. Rich, Wilson, S. W. McClure and others. The stockpile of wools in the United States is now estimated to be between 700 and 800 million pounds, about 500 million pounds of which is owned by the United States and the balance by the British Government. With the stockpile wools, it is estimated that the stocks of wool on January 1, 1943, totaled 1,179,000,000 pounds. Requirements for the Army (the growers' principal market at present) will be lessened rather than increased from now on, particularly since clothing replacements for our armed forces are now being manufactured in Australia and Great Britain, according to reports. Also, the United States Government has arranged to buy parts of the South American wool clip.

"We can't help but be concerned," Mr. Rich said, "over the fact that the government sees fit to buy the ends of the clips of South American countries and that the British Government or Wool Authority has shipped into this country some of the leftover ends of the Australian and New Zealand clips."

While the manufacture of wool for civilian use has been greatly limited, the imports of cloth manufactured in Great Britain into the United States during the first six months of 1942 broke all records, according to F. E. Ackerman, executive director of the American Wool Council.

Recent sales of stockpile wools, said to be necessitated by unsatisfactory storage conditions, have also created confusion in growers' minds about how the stockpile wools will be handled, as it has been understood that they were to be used only in case of emergency.

The present status of the government wool program is discussed on the editorial page.

Growers' difficulties in maintaining lamb and wool production while hedged in on all sides by shortages in materials, equipment and man power were brought to the attention of the representatives of various governmental agencies in the Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning sessions. While there was no question of the desire of those representatives to give as much assistance as possible, they were only able to give information, not grant relief, and in some instances, due to the great variety of agencies set up

to handle the war emergency program, they could not give the information desired because the point under discussion fell outside their jurisdiction.

Transportation

Robert A. Hicks, chief of the Farm Vehicle Section, Division of Motor Transport, Office of Defense Transportation, told the sheepmen that in 1941 there were 700,000 new trucks sold for civilian use, 450,000 of which were marked as absolutely necessary. In the beginning of 1942 there were something like 130,000 pieces of new equipment, and now we have a few more than 60,000, which must last us until approximately twelve months after the war closes, or until the factories start manufacturing trucks again. To meet this situation, "we must take out of our transportation the non-essentials." He suggested that sheepmen eliminate as much duplication as possible in their use of trucks.

Vice President Drumheller, who was in the chair, pointed out to Mr. Hicks the distances between the home ranch and pick-up points and the distances between different ranches increased the sheepman's transportation problem.

The point was made by Dr. H. C. Gardiner (Montana) that a combination of gasoline rationing and restricted supplies of canned goods and cured meats would create a serious situation for sheepmen in keeping their camps supplied with food. He urged greater coordination between government bodies in the handling of essential rationing.

Ammunition

C. C. Peters, chief, Ammunition Section, Bureau of Governmental Division, War Production Board, explained the plan of distributing available supplies of ammunition through designated firms in the various areas and later met with a committee to iron out some local complaints that shells were not being delivered in the Salt Lake area as had been promised.

Equipment and Materials

"As far as farm machinery and farm equipment—that includes range equipment also, are concerned, we are confronted with two situations," Dr. J. T. E. Dinwoodie, fieldman for the western region, U. S. Department of Agriculture, told the convention. "The L 170

Limitation Order confines the manufacturing of farm implements to an extent that only calls for 23 per cent of that which was manufactured in 1940 or 1941, whichever is the larger, and the same order permits the manufacture of repair parts for such equipment in an amount of 130 per cent as compared with 1940 or 1941. Since the amount of machinery available to American agriculture is so small, it has been necessary to ration it."

Just recently he said 160,000 tons of material had been added to that allocated for farm machinery, which would increase the percentages, but, Dr. Dinwoodie pointed out, that did not mean that that increase would appear in the manufactured implements and parts available for this spring; it probably will not appear until next fall.

Wool Bags

The wool bag situation was discussed by Durham Jones, former president of the National Wool Trade Association, who said that of the 1,500,000 bags necessary to handle the domestic wool clip, about 900,000 bags would be available in the form of new burlap bags and paper bags, and between 350,000 and 400,000 would be used bags, now being collected by the wool trade association and made ready for distribution at a cost of not more than 50 cents landed in the West plus the middleman's profit. The resolution adopted in the convention asks the secretaries of state wool growers' associations to furnish the Secretary of the National Wool Trade Association with the names of the dealers who are to handle the distribution of the bags in the different areas.

The open mesh paper bag is proving a satisfactory wool container according to reports, Mr. Jones said, and Messrs. F. M. Scruggs and B. J. Schultz of the Bemis Bag Company and Edward C. Judd of the Chase Bag Company described these bags. The paper used in the manufacture of the bags is twisted so tightly that it loses only a small percentage of its strength after being submerged in water 24 hours, and it will not rot or go to pieces under prolonged contact with wet ground. The burlap bag, of course, is a little stronger in the beginning than the paper bag and of course, affords greater protection to the wool. Around 370 pounds can be packed in the paper mesh bag, and because the

wool has a tendency to stay down in the bag, the trometer's job is easier.

Labor

While the shortage of labor popped up through all the discussions, it received main consideration at the morning session on the 26th. Lt. Colonel J. T. Coatsworth, representing the National Headquarters Office of the Selective Service System, said that never before in the history of this nation have we been faced with such a crisis in the supply of man power. "The enemy we must fight puts their finest men, mentally, morally and physically, into the armed forces," he said, "and if you are going to win battles, if you are going to win this war, you have got to do likewise." The source for our armed forces, the men between 18 and 38, amounts to about 23 million men and of that number, from one third to one half will not measure up to the fitness standard, which leaves between 13 and 14 million men available for the Army.

Statements made by representatives from each state showed that quite generally the labor problem of the sheepmen was due more largely to shifts to defense plants operating on a cost-plus basis that made it possible to pay wages with which the farmer could not compete, than to induction of men into the Army. Most states reported good cooperation on the part of local draft boards in granting deferment to essential farm workers. The cry was quite general, however, that an increase in the basic hour week was an essential in solving the labor shortage. (The resolution adopted by the convention asks that a 54-hour week be set up.)

In answer to the question of how a state which is principally agricultural in nature can continue to supply her quota of soldiers if the practice of deferring agricultural help is continued, Colonel Coatsworth said:

Quotas and calls are allocated to states and to local boards within states on the basis of the available man power. If a state had no available man power, it would receive no call. It is a mistaken idea that the call goes along on the basis of population, and that the local board or state has to take men they could have deferred. The local board has the decision, whether they shall defer a man. They find out what the available man power is, and the calls are levied on that basis.

Colonel Coatsworth also pointed out that a man who is classified in IIC

or IIIC and deferred from military service as an agricultural worker must continue in such work. He can change employers if he wishes but cannot shift to any other type of employment and maintain such classification.

Lamb Production and Marketing

Mr. Fred J. Beier, Jr., Western Livestock Statistician of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, discussed sheep production and slaughter with the sheepmen at the convention. Our sheep population, he said, reached record numbers at the beginning of 1942, with a little over 49 million stock sheep and about 6,800,000 lambs on feed, or a total of 56 millions.

"You have between a 19 and 20 per cent increase in the federally inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs during the past year," Mr. Beier said. "The important thing I want to stress is that a large proportion of that increase was in the killing of sheep, mostly old ewes of which you don't have a large number in this western territory. The slaughter this year under federal inspection was 21 million, nearly 20 per cent larger than last. This was made up of about 2,800,000 sheep as against 1,045,000 the previous year, and 18,787,000 lambs.

President's Address

To streamline the convention, all preliminary program features were eliminated and there was no entertainment. Also President Wardlaw did not deliver his annual address but had it distributed in printed form. It appears in full in this issue. The report of the Secretary was also brief and largely confined to the financial condition of the Association. A table showing the quotas and payments made on the 1942 budget by the 13 states affiliated with the National Association is set up on page 14. For 1943, the Executive Committee, in its meeting following a dinner tendered by the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce at the close of the convention, set up a similar budget to that for 1942, totaling \$40,000.

Attendance (slightly over 300 by registration count) was larger than anticipated and included quite large representations from all states, except Arizona and New Mexico. When and where the next convention of the National Wool Growers Association will occur will be decided by the Executive Committee when it meets in August.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Presented by C. B. Wardlaw at the 78th Convention of the National Wool Growers Association

WE MEET today during a most critical moment in the history of our own country and of the world. Upon the shoulders of America and of Americans rests the fate of free men everywhere. Without the expenditure of our precious young manhood and of the unrivaled resources we have built up through generations of energy and toil the whole world must descend into the darkness of tyranny.

As Americans we know there is no way of life worth living except the democratic way which we have created for ourselves. Therefore, we have all dedicated ourselves, our sons, and our material wealth to keep glowing the light of liberty in our own country and throughout the world. I know I speak for all of you when I say that we pledge ourselves to every sacrifice to make sure of victory.

We offer our full cooperation and support to the Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces in every act which has for its purpose the successful conduct of this war and the preservation of our traditional principles of democracy. In order to win this war a strong centralized authority is necessary. But we must guard against the encroachments of bureaucrats lest, instead of administering the laws of Congress, they end by making the laws. I do not suggest there is a definite movement toward that end in this country, but there is a strong and growing tendency. It is part of the great worldwide conflict of ideals which has forced us into this war to protect our theory of democratic government against the tyrannies of a state dictatorship. Therefore, while making unprecedented sacrifices to insure victory, we must be alert to safeguard the liberties for which we are fighting so that they will survive the victory we are sure to win.

Wool a War Necessity

The past year has seen this nation transformed from a peacetime economy of plenty to a wartime economy of shortages and strict rationing of raw materials and manufactured products. No commodity has been more directly affected than wool. We are proud of the fact that we produce a commodity which is absolutely neces-

sary to safeguard the health and comfort of our armed forces in time of war and to properly clothe our civilian population in times of both peace and war.

Recognition of the importance of an adequate supply of domestic wool, and of a competent, modern wool textile industry, is one of the outstanding developments of the past year. After Pearl Harbor and during the submarine sinkings in the North and South Atlantic, it seemed for a

prices to our own government and through ordinary commercial channels. This wool is arriving here in tremendous quantities constantly both for government storage and private account and there is every indication that the present unprecedented rates of wool imports will continue during the year. Mills which previously used only domestic wool are using Australian wool almost exclusively for their civilian business.

As a result, the sole market for domestic wool is the military market and that exists only from day to day at the discretion of military authorities. It is only just to state, however, that here we have received full co-operation. The fact that our 1942 clip was consumed is due entirely to the preference given domestic wool in requests for bids by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army and the Paymaster General of the Navy.

There have been entirely unjustified criticisms because wool growers have demanded that this preference for domestic wool in military contracts be continued. Yet, in July it was necessary for the Quartermaster's Department to ask for ad interim bids on uniform materials to consume a surplus of the 1942 clip which was so large as to threaten the stability of the market. These bids were asked for by the Quartermaster as an alternative to the appeal of growers that the government take over the wool clip, and afford us the same protection it is affording foreign wool growers through the purchase of their wools.

The so-called "wool lobby" has been criticized for demanding price ceilings at about their present fixed bases for domestic wool. Critics should know that, in a thirty-year period including the most prosperous years of our history when prices were at their peaks, American wool growers, as a group, averaged a little more than 3 per cent on their investments, and large numbers of them failed to survive the long periods of depression when wool prices for years were below costs of production.

Government Control of Wool Essential

Wool growers entering 1943 are faced with increasing costs in all oper-



C. B. Wardlaw, Now Honorary Life President
of the National Association

few anxious months that this nation would be obliged to clothe its great Army and Navy with its own wool. Fortunately, this was not necessary, but if it had been so, our 1942 clip plus supplies on hand, would have met our military requirements. Further, if we had received even a small part of the support and cooperation which has been given to other essential industries, we could have increased our 1943 clip.

Unfortunately wool growers of the country have not had such support or cooperation. Our wool, raised in a period of constantly advancing costs, must compete in the open market against British Dominion wools purchased by the British Government and sold at arbitrarily established low

ations, with higher taxes and with critical transportation difficulties due to the rubber shortage and gasoline rationing. Wool prices for 1942 afforded them a living. They will not meet the increased costs of 1943. We know that if the war continues there will be a market for our wool, but that market will continue only because of continued watchfulness. This is not a healthy situation nor is it an orderly or dignified method of protecting the future of a great basic agricultural product.

Wool growers, therefore, regard it as imperative that the government afford them the same amount of protection now being granted producers of foreign wools. We are hopeful that this protection will be obtained through the powers conferred by the President on Mr. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, in the directive appointing him food administrator and including wool among the products coming under his authority. The government should assume control of the wool clip for the duration of the war and for a period of at least two years thereafter. This wool should move through the existing, ordinary commercial channels. Such a program will prevent the almost certain wild fluctuation in price and speculation which otherwise is a certainty when this war ends.

Wool Stockpile

We have been in disagreement with many of the policies of the Wool Section of the War Production Board during 1942. We believe that the emphasis of the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration on impending critical shortages of wool for civilian uses and the necessity for compulsory blending of wool products, has done great harm to the wool growing and the wool textile industries. It has created an entirely false impression in the minds of the manufacturers, merchants, and the public with respect to the amount of wool actually available for civilian consumption.

We realize that the military situation demands that we maintain in this country a surplus of wool sufficient to safeguard us against a shortage such as is now contributing materially to the defeat of the German armies in Russia and elsewhere throughout the world. We do not believe, however, that under any circumstances it

is justifiable for any government agency to force the manufacture of adulterated woolen materials in order to provide as many units of apparel as have been made and sold in past peacetime years. We are not in accord with the belief of the War Production Board that the present limited amount of wool allotted for civilian consumption is a wise conservation policy. Only a military disaster could shut us off from world sources of wool for which we and our allies are the sole remaining markets. Existing supplies and facilities for maintaining them warrant more generous civilian allotments of wool.

The present stockpile of Australasian wools in this country, held jointly by the United States and Great Britain, now exceeds 700,000,000 pounds and more is arriving constantly in the bottoms that make up our military and naval shuttle service of supplies back and forth across the Pacific Ocean. It is probable that, exclusive of our domestic clip, the surplus of government-owned wools will reach one billion pounds by the middle of this year. With the wool in the hands of mills and dealers, on order or now afloat and our own clip, total wool supplies early in 1943 may aggregate a billion five hundred million pounds.

The government has purchased the balance of the 1942 Uruguayan clip and has arranged to purchase a part of the 1943 clip, a total of more than 65 million pounds. Present arrangements are to store this wool in Uruguay until shipping space is available.

Stockpile Should Be Controlled

The continued purchase of foreign grown wools by this government is not only a policy of conservation, but a policy of war strategy because it takes off the world market a surplus which might otherwise fall into the hands of the Axis powers.

Wool growers have no protest to make to this policy, but they are entitled to some guarantee that this wool will be disposed of in an orderly fashion during the present war period and when peace comes. So far we have had no such guarantee. Present administrators of the different wartime agencies, exercising control over this wool, have promised that domestic wool growers will be protected from the ruin which would follow its unregulated disposal. However, government administrators and wartime

agencies come and go. Each has his own individual policy. The war agencies themselves undergo radical revisions and mergers from time to time with consequent changes in policy. We must continue to insist, therefore, that something more than uncertain promises of temporary bureau chiefs and assistant chiefs be given us. Wartime and post-war control of the unprecedented amount of foreign wools held by the government in this country and abroad is not only necessary to protect wool growers, but also wool textile manufacturers, all converters of wool products, and retail merchants. Its disposal without control would result in chaos, and its existence without any guarantee of control is a constant threat to all of us. I realize that our foremost task now is to win this war but an orderly economic war and postwar policy affecting not only wool but all commodities is an essential part of our program for Victory.

Compulsory Blending

During the past year your Association has opposed vigorously and constantly the repeated efforts of both the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration to enforce compulsory blending of all-wool products as part of the wool conservation program. Such a program is not only unnecessary, but it would be permanently ruinous to wool growers because it would convert the wool textile industry into a mixed fiber industry, competing on a price basis to determine which could produce the cheapest manipulated fabrics. The basis for compulsory blending is a desire to produce over a twelve months' period a total of some 320 million yards of apparel woolens, which is the yardage consumed during a normal peacetime year. Such a program is directly counter to the wartime effort to reduce spending. The inferior character of the materials, as has been proven in Great Britain, would require the purchase by consumers of from one and a half to two garments at prices equal to those paid for one serviceable all-wool article.

This program of compulsory blending, advanced shortly after our entry into the war, was accompanied by ill-advised and injudicious publicity which has misled the public into believing there is such a critical shortage of wool products that they must accept substitutes. This is not the fact.

With the increased amount of new wool made available to manufacturers for 1943 and the proper use of noils and other wool by-products, there is an adequate supply of wool to meet requirements of the public during this year. So far as shortages are concerned there are as great or greater shortages of substitute synthetic fibers than there are of wool, and the drain upon manpower and machinery in producing these artificial fibers is much greater than obtains in the production of wool.

Your Association will continue to oppose compulsory blending in the wool textile industry and to oppose any order which would forbid the use of wool in any product where wool has been traditionally used. If further restrictions on the use of wool for civilian purposes are ever necessary then the quantity of specific products which may be made of wool should be determined by an equitable system of overall production control.

In concluding my comments on compulsory blending it would be unfair not to record, with appreciation, that this attempted program of compulsory wool blending was opposed by Mr. Kenneth W. Marriner, chief of the Wool Section of the War Production Board, an attitude which, we hope, he continues to maintain.

British Wool Exports

With reference to the limitation as to the amount of wool which may be used for civilian purposes, it is interesting to examine the British system of wool conservation. The British Government encourages the manufacture of so-called "utility cloths" for apparel by offering premiums of additional wool to those manufacturers producing them. The fiber content, construction, and weight of these fabrics and their selling prices are all established. This utility fabric plan, contrary to the general impression, has absolutely nothing whatever to do with any wool conservation program. It was established primarily as a social measure to prevent price inflation and the use of wool in high-priced fabrics only. The utility cloths include both all-wool materials and blended materials. Experience during the past year and a half has shown that the all-wool fabrics are by far the most satisfactory. As a result they are replacing in large degree the blended types which gave such unsatisfactory service the public rebelled.

During 1941 and 1942 Great Britain, despite her enormous war difficulties, made an almost unbelievable record in the amount and value of her wool textile exports. In the calendar year of 1941 Great Britain shipped into world markets approximately 100 million square yards of woven woolens and worsteds valued at approximately \$150,000,000. This yardage approximates at least 35 per cent of the yardage of all-wool textiles manufactured in this country in any one year.

In addition, Great Britain exported an unknown, but very large quantity of knitted goods including sweaters, hosiery, gloves, and some 35 million pounds of tops and yarns. It is estimated that these total exports consumed between 250 and 300 million pounds of grease wool or an amount equal to approximately 60 per cent of our domestic wool production. It represents also more wool than was permitted to be used by American woolen mills for all civilian purposes in 1942.

British exports of wool textiles for 1942 were even more impressive than for the previous year. For the twelve months ending September 30, 1942, Great Britain exported 92,800,000 square yards of woolens and worsteds, as compared with 66 million square yards for the twelve months ending September 30, 1941. Exports during 1942 of tops and yarns approximated the 1941 figures. Exports of knitted goods also remained at high levels. A large percentage of British tops, yarns, and woven and knitted textiles was sold in our markets. Although no official figures are now published regarding imports, it has been stated upon good authority that receipts of British semi-manufactured and manufactured wool products in the United States for the first six months of 1942 established a new high record. It is the consensus of wool textile manufacturers that quality for quality, and type for type, British wool textile manufacturers sell their products in this country at prices lower than American costs of production.

I cite the remarkable record of British wool textile manufacturers during two critical war years as an indication that the British view of the importance of maintaining the structure of her basic peacetime industries is different than ours. The viewpoint is more interesting when we realize

that Great Britain must import her raw wool from her dominions, whereas we produce 50 per cent of all our requirements on the basis of present wartime consumption and between 80 and 90 per cent of our requirements in normal peacetime years.

Reciprocal Trade Treaties

The powers conferred upon the President to negotiate reciprocal trade treaties through the Department of State expire in June of this year. I urge the Association to oppose renewal of these powers except with the provision that all reciprocal trade treaties be ratified by the Senate. This check upon centralized executive power is necessary as a principle of government and is especially essential in matters affecting our agriculture and commerce.

All of us must recognize that post-war world conditions may result in radical changes in our traditional protective tariff system. For this very reason any proposed new system should be scrutinized thoroughly by Congress before it is adopted. One need only study the tremendous wool textile exports by Great Britain during the war years of 1941 and 1942 to realize the extent of the competition which we, as wool growers, will face when peace prevails again.

Representation in Washington

It must be apparent to all that more and more the majority of the policies affecting the wool growing industry will be determined in Washington. While no one can look with certainty into the future, it appears most likely that this control will continue during the postwar period. With only the military market for our wool, so long as the war continues, and a mounting government stockpile of wool, it is vitally important that we be informed constantly regarding Washington developments. Hence, it becomes essential that our Association be strongly represented at the National Capitol at all times.

American Wool Council

We have every reason to be very much pleased with the work of the American Wool Council, which is your organization, supported by your contributions on every bag of wool you produce. The Council has been very active during 1942 in a number of directions which have been greatly to the growers' benefit. The Council op-

Comment on Resolution

56

RESOLUTION No. 56, adopted by the National Wool Growers Association's 78th annual convention on January 26 as a part of the report of the Committee on the Public Domain, includes the following statement:

We recommend that all owners of livestock who have secured preferences by reason of ownership of livestock grazing on leased land be granted a reasonable length of time in which to secure base property for the continuation of their preference in the event that the lease is terminated.

This pertains to getting necessary time to transfer the "dependency by use" established by a permittee on leased lands to other lands under the new Federal Range Code put out by the Grazing Service.

A recent interpretation of the rule by the Grazing Service is given on application I filed on November 24, 1942, to have this "dependency by use" transferred from lands leased from the State of Colorado, under Section 7, paragraph b, page 11, of the new Range Code, which sets out that this "dependency by use" can be transferred from leased lands to other lands. I am advised in a letter dated December 3, 1942, from District Grazier Whetstone of Craig, Colorado, as follows:

Under this clause it states specifically that the person wishing to transfer must be a lessee, and if your lease was cancelled on November 1, 1942, you could no longer be considered a lessee of such properties and the State would have the privilege of granting or denying such privileges from these properties.

The State of Colorado, has served notice that they have denied the application for this transfer.

Under this arbitrary interpretation of the rules, the Grazing Service will attempt to and claim they will vest the valid rights to my established permits, without my consent, with the owner of these leased lands, who is the State of Colorado.

Thus, in effect, the Grazing Service takes the position that they have the authority to confiscate my permit or license, which is a valid right, without due process of law, because the application was filed some twenty-four or five days after the expiration of the lease. The loss of these permits will cause undue injury and financial loss.

M. A. Smith
Salt Lake City, Utah

posed compulsory blending, which is referred to more extensively in this report. It has repeatedly called attention to false and misleading advertising by producers of synthetic fibers. It has endeavored to counteract the impression that there is a critical wool shortage, and in general has done an excellent job in educating the public as to the necessity for, and the virtues of wool.

During 1942 the Council published and circulated nearly one-half million booklets on wool. It built a large exhibit which was part of the Army War Show that traveled throughout the country and was viewed by 5 million people. The cost of these two projects equaled the amount of the wool growers' entire appropriation to the Council for 1942 and was obtained from outside sources by the Council.

The American Wool Council is already recognized as an authoritative source of information regarding both wool growing and wool manufacturing. I believe that the small amount of money each grower is contributing to the American Wool Council is the best investment he has ever made, and I hope that more growers will support it next year. Mr. Ackerman, the Executive Director of the Council, has done an excellent job and is entitled to the thanks of both wool growers and consumers.

Conclusion

In this summary of the war and postwar problems which we face, I have tried not to be over critical. All of us realize that our government has performed a Herculean task during this last year in converting our country of peace into an engine of war more powerful than any which has ever existed before. In that effort it has had the unstinted cooperation of agriculture and industry. The government has requested and directed, but it has been the people who have achieved the results.

Many of our needless difficulties are the results of an overzealous bureaucracy which has combined theories of social and government reforms in orders and regulations which should have confined themselves to advancing our war program. It is against their unnecessary and burdensome requirements that we protest. There is a new spirit abroad in this land. The people said emphatically in the last

elections that bureaucrats must cease making the laws, and return that constitutional right to Congress where it belongs. Congress makes many mistakes but Congress is the voice of the people, selected by us at the polls, and recalled by us, when need be, by the same means. Laws made by directives and orders which come from anonymous men in bureaus and divisions are not subject to review either by Congress, or indeed, by the courts. The only participation in them by the people is obedience.

That is not the American way. That is not what we are spending our children's lives and the wealth of the richest country in the world to achieve. We must be vigilant therefore in this wartime of centralized power and authority to see that these war powers are returned to the people when we win victory, peace, and security for our democratic way of life.

Association Income

THE work of the National Wool Growers Association is budgeted each year by its Executive Committee, which is composed of the officers and one representative from each of the thirteen state wool growers' organizations affiliated with it. For 1942 a \$40,000 budget was set up by the committee and prorated among the state associations on the basis of sheep populations as estimated by the Department of Agriculture for January 1, 1942. The payments made by each state association, including dues paid direct to the National Association by individual growers, during the year are shown below:

State	Quota for 1942	Amount Received
Arizona	\$ 608.00	\$ 9.00
California	4,338.00	2,292.71
Colorado	2,553.00	2,553.00
Idaho	2,682.00	2,682.00
Montana	5,455.00	1,715.00
Nevada	1,111.00	518.00
New Mexico	2,380.00	32.50
Oregon	2,276.00	2,296.00
South Dakota	1,772.00	300.00
Texas	7,316.00	7,318.00
Utah	3,462.00	2,115.00
Washington	824.00	824.00
Wyoming	5,223.00	4,257.00
TOTAL	\$40,000.00	\$26,910.21

1943 PLATFORM AND PROGRAM

of the National Wool Growers Association

As Set Forth in the Reports of Various Committees and Adopted by the
78th Annual Convention, January 25-26, 1943, Salt Lake City, Utah

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

1. The National Budget

The National Wool Growers Association stands squarely behind every appropriation necessary to prosecution of the war. It appreciates that in all wars some waste and inefficiency are inevitable. But that does not mean that the taxpayers who finally foot the bill should be saddled with unwise expenditures or that there should be disregard of economy and sound business sense.

The financing of this war will require the total skill of the best minds in America, and to confuse the issue by additional spending for new or unnecessary social reforms is not only unwise, but will actually retard military accomplishments. The budget proposal for the expenditure of 108 billion dollars in the next fiscal year is so astounding that it has stunned the thinking people of America. The proposed budget carries an amount as large as the total national income of the entire nation for the past year. It would seem that such a colossal sum of money could not wisely be expended by the government during its fiscal year. If such a sum is necessary, under efficient planning, to carry on the war, we are for it. But we urge the Congress to scrutinize these budget proposals with extreme care and see that every nonessential item is eliminated.

2. The Sheepmen's Contribution

This war has spread almost to every country in Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Islands of the Pacific. Predictions as to its termination are but the product of wishful thinking.

Those of the United States who fight for home and country in whatever land may rest content that the farmers and stockmen of America will never forsake them. Others may strike and slow down and sabotage production by various means, but we shall carry on an ever-increasing production schedule as our part in winning the war. The burdens placed upon the shoulders of producers are great, but not great enough to hinder the determination to produce everything possible for the support and comfort of our armed forces and those whom they have left behind.

We would call the attention of the nation to the fact that there has been no shortage of wool, mutton, or lamb, and that our soldiers have gone forth into foreign lands clad in uniforms made of all-American wool. These uniforms are at once the envy and admiration of the entire world. We are proud that we could make this contribution to their comfort and well being. When this war is over, it shall be our purpose to assist in every possible way in returning our nation to a sound, clean, constitutional government; and to re-establish the system of free enter-

prise for producers in all lines,—free from governmental interference or dictation. This is the kind of a country our boys hope to return to.

3. Tariff

This Association reaffirms its belief in the soundness of the protective tariff system as has heretofore been the established principle of the nation. It is a remarkable fact that in this great war, this nation, with its tariff-protected industries, is being called upon not only to supply to a large portion of the earth materials of warfare, but to supply them with the actual necessities of life.

We are proud of the fact that, in this great test of national efficiency, those industries which have been built and fostered behind the protective walls of tariff are the industries that have most successfully met the test. We cannot subscribe to the view now being spread over the country that at the end of the war, all tariffs should be abolished. And we declare here and now that when any effort is made to accomplish such a purpose, the entire agricultural and livestock industry will oppose it with all the vigor they possess.

4. Reciprocal Trade Agreements

In 1934, under the pressure of emergency, the Congress relinquished its treaty-and tariff-making duties by granting authority to the Executive to enter into so-called reciprocal trade agreements with foreign nations without the constitutional proviso for Senate approval. This grant of authority expires in June, and the Executive Department has now asked that it be extended.

We were opposed to this grant when it first was made, and its operation has only served to increase our misgivings. We believe the law is clearly unconstitutional. Its operation has served only to discourage those engaged in agriculture, who, seemingly, have been singled out to bear the brunt of most tariff reductions so far made.

We are opposed to a further extension of this grant unless, in the judgment of the Congress, some compelling reason exists which has not as yet been made public. In that event, it should be approved only after requiring that all treaties be submitted to the Senate for its approval, as is provided in our Constitution and as is the case in every foreign country with which we have made a trade agreement.

If we practice democracy at home, we may better preach it abroad.

5. Sanitary Laws

We reaffirm our opposition to any relaxation in our sanitary laws which might result in the importation of animal diseases into the United States. The increasing im-

portance of our supply of animal products makes this doubly necessary.

6. Parity

There is before the Congress a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include farm wages in determining the parity price of agricultural products. Of course, any sound or workable parity basis, to be fair to the producers, must include farm wages as an item of cost. This declaration is so self-evident that everyone must agree with it.

However, the bill under consideration does not, in our opinion, fully meet the present needs of agriculture. When parity was established, there was no thought of applying it except to a few basic commodities of which there was an exportable surplus. Now, however, it seems the intention to apply it to everything which the stockman and the farmer produce.

Therefore, we believe that it is vital that a complete and thorough study of the parity question should be made before the enactment of piece-meal legislation. If the farmer's total income is to be regulated by so-called parity, let us make a full and complete investigation of the problem, and then Congress can pass a law which can stand for a number of years as the measure of farm prices.

7. Labor Relations Law

We believe the so-called Wagner National Labor Relations Law should be modified greatly. It is our opinion that this law has been the main factor concerned in holding back the industrial and moral recovery of America. It has endeavored to force the closed shop upon American industry, to designate the union to which an employee must belong, and to deny to the employer rights given him by the Constitution. It is an ill-concealed attempt to destroy the ownership of property. A nation operating under such a one-sided law will never be able to obtain total defense.

We, therefore, recommend to the Congress that the Wagner National Labor Relations Act be greatly modified and made to conform to the long-established rights of owners of property, as well as labor.

8. Coordination Between Government Agencies

The lack of coordination between governmental regulating agencies is working hardships on range men whose supply of cured and preserved meats and canned goods is limited or not available and who in turn are handicapped by curtailed quantities of gasoline, particularly for pickup trucks used in the delivery of these products, or increased delivery requirements due to the necessity of supplying fresh meats and vegetables more often.

We, therefore, recommend consultation and coordination between these agencies to the end that the economical operation of delivery and supply be made possible to range outfits in providing for their camps on the range.

9. Rubber Administrator

We desire to thank the administration for the wisdom it displayed in selecting a high-class business man in the person of Mr. Wm. Jeffers to administer our rubber program. His presence in this highly important war effort gives reassurance to the American public that nonessential

and time-consuming delays will be eliminated if humanly possible.

10. War Bonds

The National Wool Growers Association hereby records itself as endorsing to the highest degree possible the Federal Government's program of raising needed finances through the sale of war bonds and stamps.

Every wool grower is urged to buy these bonds and stamps to the limit of his capacity. We know he will do this. We must choose between Bonds and Bondage!

11. Thanks

This Association extends its thanks to all those agencies in the city of Salt Lake that have contributed to the comfort and success of this convention. We particularly thank the management of the Hotel Utah for the great effort it has made to care for those in attendance.

We desire to extend our profound thanks to all the officers of the National Wool Growers Association, and particularly to our President and our Secretary, for the businesslike manner in which they have conducted the affairs of this organization during the past year. With the funds which have been available, they have done a work of tremendous and long-enduring value to the sheep industry of America. Their services cannot be measured in dollars. We assure them of our high appreciation of the work they have performed.

J. L. Sawyer, California
Frank Meaker, Colorado
H. C. Gardiner, Montana
D. A. Hughes, Nevada
H. J. Devereaux, South Dakota
Vestel Askew, Texas
J. B. Wilson, Wyoming
S. W. McClure, Idaho, Chairman

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WOOL MARKETING

12. American Wool Council

We commend the work of the American Wool Council in its promotional and educational campaign and urge the support of every wool grower. We thank those who have contributed to this work.

13. Government Wool Program

We recommend:

(a) That the Department of Agriculture be requested to purchase for the United States Government the 1943 domestic wool clip and all clips thereafter for a period of two years after the first of January following the President's Proclamation of Peace and until the strategic stock pile is disposed of,—at the highest price provided in the Price Control Act, as amended, with increases thereto commensurate with costs of labor, feed and other production expenses.

(b) That, due to the carryover of a record supply of wool in the United States, a monthly survey of the situation be made for use as a basis for the determination of a more liberal civilian allotment and limitation of the use of wool substitutes.

(c) That, in both government and civilian orders, domestic wool be given priority until each clip is used up currently.

(d) That the marketing of the domestic clip be handled through the regular channels of trade with the producer selecting his agency, and that provision be made to pay the grower at least 85 per cent of the estimated value of his clip upon delivery to a common carrier or warehouse.

14. Price Ceilings

We recommend that the Office of Price Administration be requested to increase ceilings on wool in accordance with provisions of the Price Control Act, as amended.

15. Freight Rates on Baled Wool

It has come to the attention of this committee that certain agencies now engaged in the marketing of wool in the western territory are endeavoring to obtain lower freight rates on baled wool, and we, therefore, recommend to the Executive Committee that the National Wool Growers Association support this action.

16. Price Regulation

The National Wool Growers Association endorses all reasonable and equitable price restriction regulations of the Office of Price Administration to the end that this nation will avoid the ruinous tragedy of inflation and the destruction to our lives and property which would accompany it. It offers its full cooperation and assistance to the new administrator of the O.P.A., Senator Prentiss Brown, and calls his attention to the urgent necessity for maintaining a strong, able, experienced and unbiased personnel in both the legal and commodity branches of the wool section of the O.P.A.

Ceiling prices for wool and woolen products should be established on a basis which will permit continued uninterrupted production without loss. Rules and regulations should avoid unnecessary onerous formulas and technical requirements that retard essential production and impose bureaucratic practices on producers, thus increasing the prices which the public must pay. We further urge upon Senator Brown that rules and regulations of the O.P.A. should be confined to price control and should not require changes in traditional, legitimate methods of business procedure.

W. P. Wing, California
E. Clair Hotchkiss, Colorado
A. H. Caine, Idaho
Sylvan J. Pauly, Montana
Mac Hoke, Oregon
H. J. Devereaux, South Dakota
Horace Fawcett, Texas
J. W. Richardson, Washington
J. B. Wilson, Wyoming
R. C. Rich, Idaho, Chairman

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

17. Gas Allowances Under Certificates of War Necessity

Due to the confusion resulting from centralization of authority in officials unfamiliar with western problems, gasoline allowances as first granted were entirely insuffi-

cient to take care of the needs of operators. It now appears that local boards are, in most instances, taking care of, and adjusting some of these inequalities. There are numerous situations however which still require clarification.

We recommend that national authorities of the Office of Defense Transportation make positive provisions whereby their state directors will be fully authorized to take care of all local problems.

A critical situation exists in the western range states in connection with sheep shearers and predatory animal trappers. Their scarcity, and the need for extensive travel because of their limited number, compel recognition of their travel needs.

We cannot emphasize too strongly that the various war-created agencies proceed to eliminate red tape and delays, and make immediately available to these essential laborers sufficient tires and gasoline.

18. Truck Transportation

It is recognized that a war-burdened railroad system cannot adequately meet our present traffic needs, and therefore, our indispensable highway transportation is of prime importance. Truck transportation has been badly hampered and restricted through ill-advised regulations. In view of this situation and the present emergency, we recommend the removal of any and all unreasonable restrictions that tend to restrict, or that are designed to limit the usefulness of truck transportation.

19. Freight Rates

We wish to support and affirm the actions taken during the past year by our national executive officers in the filing of two rate cases, one pertaining to wool rates, and the other pertaining to a protest of what is commonly known as the 3 per cent war emergency freight rate increase. It is our opinion that both of these cases justify and warrant the support as aids to full prosecution of the war.

20. Commendation of Railroads

We commend the management of the railroads of America for the excellent service they are rendering to agriculture and the public in general. This is in such striking contrast to the confusion and inefficiency which characterized railroad operations under government management in World War No. 1 that it is an excellent demonstration of the soundness of private ownership of our transportation system.

M. E. Noonan, Colorado
M. C. Claar, Idaho
Wm. H. Wyatt, Montana
Walter A. Holt, Oregon
H. J. Devereaux, South Dakota
Fred T. Earwood, Texas
Douglas Q. Cannon, Utah
J. W. Richardson, Washington
Paul Etchepare, Montana, Chairman

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AMMUNITION AND PREDATORY ANIMALS

21. Ammunition

The loss of sheep in the western range states, even during pre-war years, was one of the greatest hazards encountered, and the major part of such loss was attributed

to predatory animals. Now in the present war emergency, with curtailed supplies of ammunition, that loss has rapidly increased to tremendous proportions. Critical meat is being wasted; wool is lost, as well as the pelts and other by-products derived from these animals slaughtered by predators.

The immediate need of the western states for ammunition is of such importance that this committee cannot emphasize too strongly to all government agencies charged with allocating shells, the importance of prompt action.

It is estimated that the emergency requirements for immediate needs are, conservatively, one million rounds, and our annual needs at least four million rounds. This would be made up principally of three sizes of ammunition: 30-30's, about 40 per cent; 25-35's, about 30 per cent; and 30-06's, about 30 per cent.

There are, of course, many other guns and sizes of ammunition needed badly, such as: 32 Winchester Specials, 25-20's, 22 High Powers, 32-40's, 300 Savages, and 250-3,000.

We do not consider this request unreasonable, nor of such magnitude as to interfere with the production of war ammunition. It is our knowledge from well-informed sources that this does not represent the output of one small-arms plant for more than one week. Inasmuch as the livestock industry asking for the shells is producing critical meat and clothing items as well as many medicinal supplies for the prosecution of the war, we hold that our request deserves quick and ready response from authorities.

22. Fish and Wildlife Service

This committee wishes to commend the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior for the results accomplished during the past year in the cooperative control of predators through the destruction of more than 123,000 predators in the western states.

We urge that the present Congress continue the appropriation for predator and rodent control as authorized for this purpose.

23. Wild Meat Supply

Our country and our Allies are now in serious need of meat and hides. Throughout the western states there is a surplus of elk and deer. In many places they are so numerous they are depleting the forage on public and private ranges to the detriment of watersheds, the big game themselves and the livestock formerly using these units.

Therefore, we request that these game herds be reduced to the grazing capacity of the units of range used by them to prevent damage to watersheds, loss of game animals by starvation and loss of meat and hides. The meat thus produced will amount to millions of pounds, and thousands of hides will be made available.

In recognition of this situation we request that the War Production Board allocate, under duly restricted procedure, sufficient ammunition to the responsible land management agencies on whose lands these surpluses exist, so that they may take the surplus indicated by the respective state governments as being necessary to have removed. This procedure is requested to protect fully the

land and herds, and provide the excess meat and hides so necessary to the war effort at this time.

John Allies, Colorado
Robert Naylor, Idaho
Hamilton Gordon, Montana
Gordon Griswold, Nevada
M. Allred, Utah
D. A. Hughes, Nevada, Chairman

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WOOL BAGS

24. Second-Hand Bags

The Committee on Wool Bags recognizes the serious shortage in the available burlap supply and the necessity for the use of a large part of it by our armed forces. The outlook for new burlap for wool bags in 1943 is approximately 1,800,000 yards, which is sufficient to make 300,000 new bags for our national requirements of 1,500,000. Since two thirds of all burlap landed in this country is now requisitioned by the Army, it is somewhat doubtful that future imports will be large enough to make any sizable quantity of wool bags this year.

In order that we may package our 1943 clip, substitute and second-hand bags must be used. Since second-hand wool bags are concentrated in Boston and not ordinarily handled by regular bag dealers in our states, the National Wool Trade Association has agreed to pool, mend, clean and return all satisfactory used wool bags. We recommend that state association secretaries communicate directly with Mr. C. Willard Bigelow, Secretary of the National Wool Trade Association, Boston, Massachusetts, regarding the ordering of carloads of bags; or furnish him names of wholesale bag dealers in their states, so arrangements can be made for the trade to sell bags to such dealers who, in turn, may sell to growers.

Raymond McMurray, Idaho
Walter A. Holt, Oregon
J. W. Richardson, Washington
Horace Fawcett, Texas, Chairman

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

25. Farm Machinery

Since quotas of farm machinery and repairs have been authorized by the War Production Board under W.P.B. Order L170, we wish to receive definite assurance that allocation of materials will result in the production of machinery far enough ahead of the season in which it is to be used that work may be accomplished at the time demanded by conditions and in season.

We further point out that the only way our shortage of labor on ranches may be replaced is by additional equipment. It is humanly impossible to reach production goals if we work with reduced equipment. Give us the machinery and we pledge ourselves to do the job. We urge that quotas be increased to meet our needs.

We further place special emphasis on the need for repairs at all times. The lack of a needed part means the loss of a machine.

* * *

Canvas and cotton duck is a vital article of sheep camp tents and lambing sheds. We ask that priorities be given wool growers that adequate supplies be available.

26. Commendation of Secretary Wickard

We wish to express appreciation of the untiring efforts of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard in his work to get adequate facilities for agricultural production. We commend such vision and pledge cooperation in the continuation of such policies.

W. P. Wing, California
Russell Wilkins, Colorado
E. A. Stolworthy, Idaho
Walter A. Holt, Oregon
Paul Etchepare, Montana
S. M. Jorgensen, Utah
E. Clair Hotchkiss, Colorado, Chairman

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABOR

27. Strikes

We are in a state of national emergency at the present time, and engaged in a global war in which the very existence of the United States is at issue. Under such conditions it is impossible to justify strikes which hold up war production, no matter upon what grounds such strikes are called. The men in the armed services are entitled to first consideration, and it is essential that they receive sufficient weapons, equipment, food and ammunition at all times.

It is grossly unfair that workers in the civilian war effort should be allowed to strike for selfish reasons, whereas the men in the armed services must endure great hardships and risk their lives and fight 24 hours a day, if necessary, without thought of pay or hours.

We, therefore, urge that strikes which in any way interfere with the war effort be outlawed for the duration.

28. Non-essential Activities

The United States is engaged in a war which will take the all-out effort of the government and its citizens to win. Since there have grown up during peace times and are still existing a great many government activities which may be useful in peacetime but are clearly not essential to the war effort, we urge that both federal and state governments eliminate or drastically curtail all governmental activities which are not absolutely essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

29. Civil Service Personnel

It is reliably reported that there are over three million civil servants of the federal government at the present time, and over two million five hundred thousand civil servants of state and local governments, the combined number of federal and local government civil servants almost equaling the number of men in the armed services at the present time. According to the best information available the services of at least one third of these civil servants could be dispensed with without interfering with the efficient operation of either the federal or local governments; and since the man power shortage is becoming acute at the present time, and could be relieved to some extent if superfluous and nonessential federal and local civil servants were dismissed and made available for essential work, we urge that both federal and local governments institute programs designed to reduce their civil service personnel by at least one third for the duration.

30. Basic Work Week

The United States of America is engaged in an all-out war for survival at the present time. The highest possible production on the home front is essential to victory, and full production can only be attained by full and efficient utilization of our man power. The present 40-hour week not only prevents full utilization of our man power but helps create an artificial man power shortage, and actually impedes war production. The 40-hour week was originally intended to spread employment, and is totally inapplicable to the present situation, and in addition is grossly unfair to our men in the armed services. Therefore, we urge that the 40-hour work week be suspended for the duration, and replaced by a basic work week of at least 54 hours.

31. Allocation of Man Power

It is admittedly essential that agricultural production, including wool and livestock production, should be increased for the duration. It is impossible to increase this production unless the producers are given the necessary man power and mechanical equipment to do so. Therefore, we request that greater consideration should be given to agriculture, including the livestock industry, in the allocation of man power, machinery and equipment for the duration.

32. Mexican Labor

There exists in the United States today a scarcity of ranch labor, and it is necessary that our stockmen and ranchers have relief from this condition. Therefore, we instruct our Association officers to negotiate with the government relative to securing herders and ranch workers from Old Mexico, under arrangements and conditions now furnished for native labor, and that our Association disseminate full information concerning the procedure necessary to import such labor.

33. Predatory Animal Hunters

Since meat production is of great importance to our armed forces and war effort, and predatory animals are the cause of a great loss to the stockmen of the West, we ask that predatory hunters and pest eradicators be classified as essential agricultural workers under the Selective Service System.

W. P. Wing, California
J. Perry Olsen, Colorado
Wm. H. Wyatt, Montana
T. B. Clark, Nevada
F. T. Earwood, Texas
John A. Lundell, Utah
J. W. Richardson, Washington
A. R. Mau, Wyoming
J. L. Sawyer, California, Chairman

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAMB MARKETING

We pledge ourselves and all our facilities to an all-out production of the essential wool and meat commodities for the duration of the war.

34. Price Ceilings

Assuming that price control is a necessary part of our war program and in order to assist us in realizing the greater production of wool and meat which has been requested, we urge that ceiling prices be adjusted in keeping

with the changing costs of production, processing and distribution. We are opposed to the placing of any ceiling prices on live lambs.

35. Meat Rationing and Allocation

The present quota system of allocating livestock slaughter is inequitable and should be changed. There are great meat shortages in areas because quotas have been fixed without consideration of tremendous increases in population due to war work. In other sections there is plenty of meat. We ask that a rationing program be set up immediately.

We also ask that immediate investigation be made of the possibility of cold storage of meat supplies in sections requiring the least transportation of the live animals during periods of surplus marketing.

We believe elimination of quotas on livestock slaughter and the substitution of the ration and point system in retail marketing will solve many of the present difficulties.

We oppose meatless days and "black" markets.

36. Central Markets

It is to the benefit of the lamb producers to maintain to the fullest extent, free and open competition. We recommend that where it does not conflict with the best interests of the producers the practice of selling at central markets be continued.

37. Buying Practices

We feel that we should continue to emphasize the necessity of eliminating "one price alley buying" and that lambs be sold on their merits.

38. Lamb Grading

We recommend to the Department of Agriculture that they prepare a booklet carrying the standard grades for lamb similar to that prepared for beef, "Buying Beef by Grade," Miscellaneous Publication No. 392.

39. Lamb Promotion

We feel that there is a definite need for continuing lamb promotion work. Therefore, we recommend that an item of \$10,000 be set up in the 1943 budget for this work.

We urge that effort be continued to put into operation the collection of 75 cents per car on all lambs sold at central markets, on direct shipments from country points to packing houses, and on feeder lambs bought at country points; the proceeds of this fund to be used to finance the lamb promotion program.

We, therefore, submit the following resolution, with the recommendation that copies be sent to all livestock exchanges, to the American Meat Institute, and any other agencies through which this fund may be collected:

Resolved: That a fund be made available to the National Live Stock and Meat Board for the purpose of stimulating the consumption of lamb; this fund to be collected at the rate of 75 cents per car deducted at all central markets, by packer or packer agents at country points, and by buyers of feeder lambs at country points; 25 cents to go to the general fund of the Meat Board, and 50 cents into a special fund to be spent by the Meat Board at the direction of the National Wool Growers Association for lamb promotion work.

40. Market Reports from Country Points

We request that the Agricultural Marketing Service report sales and prices of sheep and lambs at country points, and that the Department of Agriculture provide for this service in its budget.

* * *

We heartily commend the National and the various state women's auxiliaries for their very helpful and important work in the promotion of lamb consumption, and give them a vote of confidence in this work.

* * *

The American Meat Institute is now in its third year of a gigantic national meat advertising campaign; we endorse this good work and urge its continuance.

* * *

We highly commend George Mardikian of San Francisco for his splendid work in publicizing the value of lamb.

41. National Live Stock and Meat Board

We approve the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, and commend them for their unceasing research on meats, their educational material, and general meat promotion work. The educational service they have performed and are performing for our armed forces is worthy of our highest praise.

42. Bureau of Animal Industry

We oppose the transfer of any function or activity of the present United States Bureau of Animal Industry to other divisions or bureaus of government. Such transfers would destroy the great efficiency of this bureau, which today is recognized as the foremost bureau of its character in the world.

43. U.S.D.A. Yearbook

We commend the authors of the 1942 Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled "Keeping Livestock Healthy." This book should be in the library of every livestock producer and feeder.

W. P. Wing, California
Russell Wilkins, Colorado
G. W. Thompson, Idaho
H. J. Devereaux, South Dakota
Horace Fawcett, Texas
M. A. Smith, Utah
J. B. Wilson, Wyoming
G. N. Winder, Colorado, Chairman

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREST GRAZING

44. Restoration of Grazing

The Secretary of Agriculture has indicated that, for the year 1943, it will not be necessary to increase the number of sheep. Therefore, we consider it advisable to recommend that the number of stock to be grazed in the national forests be not increased, but if in any particular instance or area an increase is justified and warranted, this increase of numbers be given to the permittee (on a percentage basis) from whom it was taken.

45. Big Game

It is an acknowledged fact that big game animals are rapidly increasing on the forest ranges. It is likewise a fact that the limiting factor for their continued production and increase is the matter of winter range. In many instances these animals now are competing with domestic livestock for their subsistence. We, therefore, recommend that (a) the Forest Service as the owner and manager of the land must determine the degree of use to be made of these lands by big game; (b) the State Fish and Game Commissions under authority vested by law must determine the method or methods by which excess game populations are to be removed; (c) that the livestock industry, the Forest Service, sportsmen's organizations, other interested agencies, and the public at large must encourage and support the State Fish and Game Commissions in their efforts to carry out these principles.

46. Fire Warning

Due to the fact that during war times there is a grave danger of fires caused by sabotage on timbered and non-timbered areas, and that it is now apparent help will be difficult to obtain to fight such fires, we urge that employees of permittees be advised to use extreme care during the fire season.

47. Federalization of Lands

We oppose any further acquisition of privately owned land by governmental agencies. Such acquisitions will eventually undermine the tax structure of western states. We firmly believe that free and democratic government can only survive under a system of private ownership of property.

48. Coordination of Grazing Agencies

We urge that government range agencies, generally, make a special effort to coordinate policies and management practices in all localities where such action would benefit the livestock and the range.

49. Range Improvement

We recommend that 20 per cent of forest fees now paid for grazing shall be permitted to be used for range improvement purposes and that the control of predatory animals be considered a range improvement project.

50. Proper Burning

We recognize that forest fires and insect infestation have resulted in the destruction of large areas of timber, and that much of it has fallen, making fire traps and creating additional hazard to surrounding areas of green timber, and also making it practically impossible to graze livestock in the old burns. We believe it desirable for the Forest Service to experiment in the burning out of these jungles in an effort to determine a practical way of removing these fire hazards and at the same time make these areas usable for livestock grazing through reseeding.

51. Range Review

It is recommended that individual permittees continue to make use of the privilege extended by the Forest Service for range inspection trips with forest officials, game officials, reclamation authorities or representatives of any other groups of mutual users of forest areas and to endeavor to adjudicate on the ground, any problems of range management or use that may arise.

52. Parks or Specially Privileged Areas

We reiterate that we unalterably oppose the creation of any new national parks, monument areas, and game preserves that might preclude utilization of forage now consumed by livestock.

53. Cooperation

Generally speaking the relationship between the Forest Service and wool growers has been to their mutual satisfaction. We are appreciative of the spirit of cooperation manifested by the Forest Service toward the solution of most of our problems. We commend the Secretary of Agriculture for his appointment of Lyle F. Watts, a western man, as Chief of the Forest Service.

54. Forest Advisory Boards

We reiterate the position of the Association on formation of forest advisory boards and recommend that stockmen make full use of these boards.

55. Reductions

We feel that forest grazing use has now been stabilized to the point where transfer reductions for distribution are no longer justified. We also feel that it is unsound range management to await a transfer before making adjustments for range protection. Therefore, we recommend that the present policy of making reductions for either protection or distribution in connection with sales and transfers be discontinued.

J. S. Hoffman, Colorado
H. B. Soulen, Idaho
Guy Stambaugh, Montana
A. R. Mau, Wyoming
Mac Hoke, Oregon, Chairman

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

56. Base Properties

Under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act, permits are issued to graze livestock "to such bona fide settlers, residents, and other stock owners." We recommend that all owners of livestock who have secured preferences by reason of ownership of livestock grazing on leased land be granted a reasonable length of time in which to secure base property for the continuation of their preference in the event that the lease is terminated.

57. Fees

We are opposed to increases in grazing fees for the use of lands under the administration of the Grazing Service, as neither conditions nor feed warrant such increases.

58. Big Game Management

In view of the condition of ranges under the administration of the United States Grazing Service and the present big game population, we request that the Grazing Service submit a plain and frank statement of their position with regard to range management of big game and the numbers which are to be permitted on the grazing areas under their control.

59. Grazing on National Parks

It is a recognized fact that there is a serious need of increasing the production of food and fiber. We request that national parks, national monuments, recreation areas, etc., be opened for the grazing of livestock.

60. Senate Committee Hearings

We endorse the hearings and investigation on the use of federal lands under the able leadership of Senator McCarran of Nevada, and request that such hearings and

investigations be continued, and that a report from said committee be made at an early date.

61. Leases

We prefer the leasing of state lands "in place" by the United States Grazing Service where such lands are intermingled with federal lands now administered by the Grazing Service. Before the selection of state lands is approved, negotiations should be completed by the United States Grazing Service with the states for the administration of said lands by the Grazing Service.

Leases should be for a period of 10 years and the lease fees commensurate with the fees now charged by the United States Grazing Service.

Leases also should contain provision for an extension or renewal for an additional period or periods of time under terms and conditions existing in the original lease.

W. P. Wing, California
Jessie Dredge, Idaho
M. A. Smith, Utah
Don Clyde, Utah, Chairman

Cattlemen in Convention

WESTERN cattlemen expressed their views on such important problems as man power, the length of the work week, ceilings, and transportation in their resolutions adopted at the 46th annual convention of the American National Live Stock Association in Denver, Colorado, on January 15-16. The convention dispatched two telegrams during the meeting, one to President Roosevelt, pledging "utmost effort to help bring the war to as speedy an end as possible," and another to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, assuring him that they would do all in their power to market sufficient cattle during 1943 to equal or exceed the goals the Secretary had set.

President Frank S. Boice, Sonoita, Arizona, re-elected to head the organization for a second year, reported to the stockmen on the state of the industry. Washington, he said, does not even yet seem to realize what is happening in food production. "There are essential agricultural operations everywhere being curtailed because of shortages of man power, rubber, farm machinery and supplies." He said that Secretary Wickard should have more power in his capacity as food production administrator. Ceilings on live animals, Mr. Boice said, would only result in confusion and hinder the production of meat. He believed that the present ceilings on beef might be workable but that it might be necessary to adjust them in the interest of

greater production of beef. President Boice suggested that now would be a good time for stockmen to start thinking about a program of reduction in numbers.

Mr. F. E. Mollin's report stressed the activity of the American National in fighting against ceilings on live animals and the impracticalness of such a price regulation order. The association he said has taken the leading part at numerous meetings and at Washington in the fight against ceilings on live animals, and in the adjustment of dressed beef ceilings in the interest of greater beef production. This activity he considered the most important of the association's work during the year. He favored such adjustment of ceilings on dressed beef as would promote production of needed meat. In response to Mr. Mollin's request that the association express itself on the question of the renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, a resolution was adopted opposing the renewal of the law, or advocating, if continued, an amendment to require Senate ratification.

Charles E. Blaine, traffic manager, was directed by the association to appear at a hearing in which the Interstate Commerce Commission has been petitioned by government agencies to eliminate the increased rates placed on livestock and other shipments about a year ago.

The association opposed price ceilings on live animals and asked for an adjustment in beef ceiling prices in the following resolutions:

Whereas, A price ceiling on live animals would be thoroughly impractical, would extend to the livestock industry the confusion that has existed for months in such meat trade, and is entirely unnecessary in view of the impending meat rationing program; therefore be it

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the imposition of ceilings on the live animal price.

* * *

Whereas, There is no doubt that a very considerable portion of the current beef shortage is due to the fact that the first Office of Price Administration ceiling prices were too low to induce proper finishing of cattle; and

Whereas, The present ceiling prices have been made with the object in view of correcting the situation; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge that the ceiling prices and spreads between prices on various grades be adjusted from time to time to limits that will induce feeders to increase the weights on slaughter cattle.

"Pirating by industry" of agricultural workers was objected to in a resolution asking the War Manpower Commission to provide more effective control over the shift of agricultural workers to industry. The Selective Service was asked to provide mandatory deferments of agricultural workers. Another resolution dealing with man power urged the Secretary of Agriculture to secure furloughs of key men in the industry and suggested adoption of a plan of induction that would assign key men to agriculture and provide "a form of identification that would show their service in a capacity as important as bearing arms." The stockmen urged that the work week be extended to a basis

comparable with those of our Allies, "in fairness to the armed forces and the Allies."

A resolution dealing with truck regulations, stating that certain regulations now in effect are defeating conservation of rubber, equipment, and man power and resulting in waste, urged that the speed of trucks carrying livestock and other perishable products be increased to the speed of maximum efficiency, that trucks in intrastate commerce be given priorities on equal terms with trucks in interstate commerce, that O.D.T. forms be simplified, and that no restriction be placed on distance of transportation by truck.

Another resolution referring to transportation expressed opposition to reduction in existing meat rates in the territory Denver and to Pacific coast and intermediate points, opposed increased loading and unloading charges at the Chicago stock yards and asked for amendment of the term "public interest" in the Interstate Commerce Act to embrace livestock and related industries.

Elimination of overlapping government agencies and the greatest possible reduction in number of federal employees were urged by the cattlemen. Cessation of non-essential government projects was also requested.

The association again insisted that there should be no modification of the embargo against the importation of livestock or dressed meats from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists.

The stockmen asked that beef be included in the shipments of food that will have to be made at the conclusion of the war "to prevent disastrous results to the industry until necessary adjustments in production can be made."

Other resolutions commended the railroads for efficient service; reiterated the cattlemen's endorsement of the Johnson bill which would give legal status to national forest advisory boards and authorized continued efforts to secure its passage with an amendment providing for the elimination of cuts in grazing preference, because of transfer; urged the passage of state and federal legislation to "encourage acquisition of public lands by users of the land under lease, license or permit, by fee simple ownership, at a fair price, measured by the normal and average productivity of the land, thereby not only stabilizing the

industries of the state largely dependent upon the use of lands now in public ownership but adding to the valuation on the tax rolls."

On the basis of a report that the Bureau of Animal Industry had been transferred to the new Food Distribution Administration, the cattlemen's association urged that it be restored to "its full power *** as soon as ex-

1943 FOREST FEES HIGHER

The average grazing fee for 1943 will be 23 cents per head per month for cattle and 5.5 cents per head per month for sheep. The cattle fee is 22 per cent higher and the sheep fee 20 per cent higher than in 1942.

Under the formula set up in 1933, forest fees are adjusted each year on the basis of the average price received by western cattle and sheepmen during the preceding year. Last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics computed the average price per hundred pounds of beef cattle, exclusive of calves, at \$10.50, and that for lambs at \$11.30.

pedient, and in the meantime *** continue in control of the inspection of all imported dressed meats and meat products."

The stockmen re-elected Frank S. Boice, Sonoita, Arizona, to head their organization for a second term. They also renamed as first vice president E. D. Brownfield, Deming, New Mexico. Second vice presidents are: A. A. Smith, Sterling, Colorado; Andrew Johnston, Alpha, North Dakota; J. B. Matthews, Albany, Texas; J. Sheldon Potter, San Francisco, California; and Herbert Chandler, Baker, Oregon. F. E. Mollin, Denver, Colorado, was renamed executive secretary, and Chas. E. Blaine and Calvin L. Blaine, traffic manager and assistant traffic manager, respectively.

The selling of 1948 bulls in carlots at an average price of \$314 during the National Western Stock show (January 16-23) was a good finale to the convention, as it was the highest average on the largest number of bulls sold at the show in recent years. Last year 1713 animals sold at an average of \$262 and in 1938 an average of only \$125 was made on 1670 animals. Eight states were represented in the consignments while purchasers came from 17 states and Canada.

Merino Meeting

THE American and Delaine Merino Record Association held its thirty-seventh annual meeting at Columbus, Ohio, on January 14, with a slightly smaller than usual attendance on account of difficulties in travel. However, the session was considered one of the best for some time. Breeders reported good sales for the year.

Due to cancellation of so many state fairs, it was decided to drop premium offers for the current year. A committee is to be appointed by the President of the association to work out an educational program for the benefit of Merino sheep and funds were appropriated for this purpose.

The report of the committee on the Record of Merit was approved and the members voted to continue this work. The standard set by this committee in the past year called for rams weighing 175 pounds and ewes 125 pounds, ram fleece of 22 pounds, ewe fleece, 14 pounds, and wool to shrink not over 62 per cent. Comparatively few sheep entered were able to make the grade on all three points. Several made two of these points but fell just a shade under on the third. There are sheep that make the body weight but whose fleece is not quite heavy enough, and where the fleece goes beyond the minimum required, it is likely to have excessive shrinkage. Neither a 200-pound sheep or a 30-pound fleece will do the trick alone. It takes a good-sized sheep with a high yield of scoured wool to meet the requirements.

Officers elected were: Howard J. Ziegler, Clyde, Ohio, president; Arthur R. Jewell, Centerburg, Ohio, vice president; and Gowdy Williamson, Xenia, Ohio, secretary-treasurer.

Gowdy Williamson, Secretary.

MEAT INSPECTION SERVICE

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard announced on February 9 an order transferring the Department's Meat Inspection Division from the Bureau of Animal Industry to the Livestock and Meats Branch, Food Distribution Administration. The transfer, in line with the President's Executive Order of December 5, puts meat inspection into the agency now performing the marketing and distribution functions of the department.

AMERICAN WOOL COUNCIL HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

THE American Wool Council held its second annual meeting at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, January 24, with representation from all the member associations except four.

R. C. Rich, Burley, Idaho, was continued as president; J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyoming, as vice president; and F. R. Marshall as secretary-treasurer. F. E. Ackerman of New York was also reappointed as executive director of the Council, and J. M. Jones was named assistant secretary-treasurer in the Salt Lake office.

New members were elected as follows: The American Angora Goat Breeders Association of Rocksprings, Texas; the Colorado Wool Marketing Association; the Ohio Wool Growers Cooperative Association; the Cooperative Wool Growers of South Dakota and the Utah Wool Marketing Association.

"An abnormal war economy turned the Council's 1942 efforts from ordinary channels of education and promotion into an offensive and defensive program seeking to maintain wool in the civilian market, and to correct impressions regarding critical shortages of wool," Mr. Ackerman said in his annual report. "The Council has opposed consistently efforts to force adulteration of wool products. It has fought attempts made to repeal the Wool Products Labeling Act. It assisted materially in defeating attempts to forbid the use of wool in specific wool products. It has published studies and analyses of different phases of wool wartime problems of supply and demand. It has maintained a general news service to the nation's press, and to radio services. Representatives have made some 25 addresses before different trade and merchandising associations."

Mr. Ackerman further stated:

The competition for the wool growers' market on the part of synthetic fiber manufacturers has not been halted by the war; on the contrary it has been tremendously accelerated. * * * The volume of use and the methods of usage for these man-made fibers will be finally determined in large measure by the energy and ingenuity shown by their producers in developing new markets and by the resistance offered to their efforts by producers of the natural fibers, including wool, which they seek to displace. The history of the rayon industry is one that makes it certain that nothing will be

left undone either in energy or expenditure of funds to increase existing markets and to find new markets.

The greatest single wartime threat which faces the wool growing industry at this time, in Mr. Ackerman's judgment, is that of compulsory blending. "A program requiring that all products containing wool be adulterated with other fibers would permanently cripple, if it did not entirely destroy, the American wool textile industry as

an industry devoted primarily to the use of wool," he said. "Compulsory blending is not dead; it is not even quiescent. Garment manufacturers and textile workers' unions continue to urge that the wool textile industry be forced to adulterate its products so that approximately the same yardage produced in 1939 will be produced now with the limited allotment of wool for civilian uses."

The Council will continue its opposition to this blending program as it did during 1942, when it enlisted the aid of wool textile manufacturers, agricultural and consumers' organizations and members of Congress.

The Council also assisted the National Wool Growers Association and the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association in getting mohair released from governmental orders prohibiting its civilian use, and later prepared and distributed 5000 copies of an illustrated brochure ("Mohair—the Most Versatile of Fibers") on the results of a survey of present and future markets for that product.

A steady news release service to trade and consumer magazines was also maintained by the Council during 1942, and a number of special articles prepared by the Council appeared in magazines and Sunday newspapers and supplements. "Woolfacts" and "Fabrics and Fashions," two regular releases of the Council, are recognized, Mr. Ackerman stated, as authoritative news bulletins for the wool industry.

Another publication of the Council's that received high praise was the booklet, "Your Woolens, Their Wear and Care," that had a 450,000 distribution.

The very distinctive wool exhibit in the Army War Show that was shown to more than five million people in its tour over the country was also a part of the Council's activities during 1942, although the major part of the expense involved was borne by the Botany Worsted Mills.

The 1943 program of the Council will be continued along the same general lines of activity with provision for expansion as conditions warrant. It has been the policy of the Council to keep the activities on a skeleton basis during the war, but to conduct research preparatory to the launching of a larger program later on.



R. C. Rich, President,
American Wool Council



F. E. Ackerman, Executive Director,
American Wool Council

January Wool Fund Contributors

CALIFORNIA

W. Bailey
W. L. Blackwell
Sam Chase
A. M. King
E. M. Kamph
Kenneth Layman

C. E. Moore
J. J. McNamara
R. McManara
Frank Rouff
Clarence Westbrook
Henry Westbrook, Jr.

COLORADO

Thomas Rogers

IDAHO

A. E. Holmquist & Sons

MONTANA

Stillwater Wool Growers Association

NEW MEXICO

W. E. Davis

OREGON

H. Z. Lockwood

TEXAS

R. W. Allen
Albert Appel, Jr.
John Adams
Albert Appel, Sr.
Alice Adams
R. W. Arnold
Willie Apeit
Albert Arens
Robt. Allerkamp
Emil Anderegg
Martin Anderegg
August Ahrens
W. A. Arledge
F. A. Arledge
H. E. Arledge
L. B. Arledge
Doug Adams
American Angora Goat Breeders Assn.
Joe F. Brown
J. C. Blair
Juan Benavides
J. B. Beasley
Wilson Banner
H. H. Bradford
H. M. Benavides
Leslie Beasley
Coleman Babb
R. W. Briggs
O. B. Bendele
T. D. Beasley
Denton Barnett
Jack Brown
Herman Bierman
Moody Bennett
Bias Benavides
Fred Beasley
B-W Ranch Co.
J. H. Brown
J. T. Brown
W. G. Brown
Aug Bohnert
Eddie Below
Henry Biermann
Beno Baag
Walter Biermann
Felix Barth
C. W. Biermann
Herbert Barth
Felix Breatutigam
W. H. Bricker
A. C. Bricker
L. M. Bennett
Iva Brooks
Mrs. C. A. Bricker
Ned Bishop
Pearl Babb
L. L. Bode Est.
J. C. Bricker
J. G. Blackman
Geo. W. Bardwell
L. M. Bricker
E. P. Bradford
Minera L. Baker
D. H. Cunningham
Garland Coody
Ford Coates
Joe Chandler
Sholor Copeland
W. A. Cockran & Son
C. F. Chenault
Chas. Callahan Reh
J. M. Corder
David S. Combs
L. A. Clark
Vol J. Casey
R. P. Cox
Combs Cattle Co.
Boyd Clayton
Bustin Canon
Werner Crenwedge
Fred Crenwedge
Oscar Crenwedge
Clarence Chandler
Mrs. L. L. Cash
F. R. Cross
C. F. Cox Jr.
Lilly Chandler
Hazel W. Coe
Continental Rch Co.
Decle Ranch

Doug Deans
Ira Deaton
Jack D'Arlo
Jack & Roy Deaton
Seth Davenport
Decie Bros.
Davis & Eastman
Donald Duncan
Buck Dunn
Arthur Dietrich
Emil Dietrich
H. A. Daughtry
Rubin Doebbler
Herm. Dietert
Paul Driess
Eddie Dietert
R. M. Dingler
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T. L. Drisdale
T. L. & J. V. Drisdale
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Evers Bros.
G. R. Edwards
Walter P. Echert
Albert Ellebracht
Reinhold Eckhardt
Arthur Eesser
Kurt Eichholz
Paul Esser
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Joe Everett
R. J. Everett
Walker Epperson
Fowlkes Bros.
Fair Oaks Ranch
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Mrs. Rose Finley
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R. W. Faust
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Guenther Filter
Aug. S. Faltin
Henry Friedrich
E. E. Fischer
Mrs. Hedwig Filter
Albert Faltin
Felix Flach
Edgar Feuge
C. P. Faltin
Oscar Foster
George Geaslin
J. W. Gilmer
Chas. Gregory
W. G. Gillihur
Gage Estate
Walter Geistweidt
Chas Gass
Dr. Gerard
Archie Geistweidt
C. A. Goeth & Son
Edgar Geistweidt
J. Morris Goforth
Oscar Geistweidt
Bruno Gass
Lawton Glynn
Susie R. Gobble
Mrs. R. M. Gatlen
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M. Holekamp
J. C. Hill
G. J. Henshaw
E. W. Hardgrave
Jake Hoogterp
J. M. Hinds
W. & B. Henshaw
Sid Harkins
Oliver Hopf
M. L. Hopson
T. A. Herring
Arthur Harral
R. D. Hubble
J. E. Holland
Lindsey Hicks
Gloster Harral
Wm. Haag

Morris Holekamp
Hubert Heinen
R. G. Holekamp
Heinen & Schaefer
Ernst Hansen
Ludwig Heiner
Walter Haufner
K. A. Holekamp
Arthur Heinen
Hutto Bros.
Mary Hudspeth
Boyd Holmes
Martha Harrison
& Son

C. B. Hudspeth
Mrs. Jno Honeycutt
Lem Henderson
G. A. & J. F.
Humphrey
Callie Hutchison
Floyd Hodges
Mrs. T. C. Hampton
W. A. Humphrey
Howard Hutcherson
A. F. Holdeman
Felix Harrison
Jones & Howard
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Clarence Jessup
E. L. Jones & Son
J. T. Johnson
Frank Jones
Fordtran Johnston
Henry Jost
Hilmer Juenke
Walter Jung
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E. V. Jarrett
J. L. Johnson
O. W. Keese
Fritz Kuebel
Alfred Kramer
H. W. Kothe
E. C. Krause
Richard Kott
Adolph Karger
Frank Kroll
Dr. Victor Keidel
George Karger
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Albert Kramer
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W. E. Love
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Roy Leinweber
E. B. Love
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Herbert Langbein
Robert Lindner
Louis Lich
W. C. Lindemann
Eddie Lindner
S. J. Lemons
Jap Lowe
G. A. Morris & Son
H. C. Monroe
A. H. Mills
Earl Meeks
C. V. McKnight
J. C. Montgomery
H. M. Mills
Gatien M. Merritt
A. E. Marable
Matt Mosley
H. C. Monroe
Mrs. Russell Menzies
Mrs. Jesse Martin
C. E. McIntire
Moore & Loyd
Ferd Monroe
Russell Menzies
Cecil Meador
Pat McKinney
Otto Minich
Clarence Matter
Erwin Marquardt
Ernst H. Meier
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Chas. Moldenhauer
Chester Moldenhauer
R. L. Miers
Sallie McBee
F. T. Mayfield
Neal & Holt
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North Ranch Co.
Rich Neffendorf
H. E. North
Joe Nunnelle
David Ogle
Mrs. Mary Ottmers
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W. H. O'Bryant
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WYOMING

W. O. Bishop
George Chilton Co.
Thos. Cooper
Inchauspe Bros.
Marie J. Lonabough
Pete Laramandy
A. W. Lonabough
James McKenzie

Santiago Michelena
South Pass L & L S
Company
Cola W. Shepard
John Shirton
C. H. Smith
Elmer F. Teich
Coyne C. Tibbets

1942 WOOL PROMOTION FUND

BY STATES:

Arizona	\$ 114.20
California	909.55
Colorado	4,138.29
Idaho	4,486.15
Kansas	268.56
Missouri	.20
Montana	8,442.70
Nebraska	151.60
Nevada	1,012.05
New Mexico	282.40
North Dakota	123.45
Ohio	250.00
Oklahoma	24.40
Oregon	1,763.00
South Dakota	2,459.88
Texas	3,868.94
Utah	2,544.85
Washington	869.10
Wyoming	6,288.54
Other Contributions (not allocated)	8,002.70

TOTAL \$46,000.56

FROM WOOL HOUSES:

Adams & Leland, Inc.	\$ 568.10
Angell, Brondson & Du- pont	44.50
Colonial Wool Company	2,623.10
Columbia Wool Scouring Mills	52.20
Davis Wool Company	22.70
Dewey Gould & Company	1,651.24
Draper & Company	5,610.80
Forte, Dupee, Sawyer Company	1,286.00
H. I. Haber Wool Company	43.60
M. E. Hafner Wool Com- pany	1,595.20
Hallowell, Jones & Donald	3,616.50
Harris Wool Company	248.75
Hills, Oglesby & Devine	83.90
Merrion & Wilkins	4,069.26
Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill, Inc.	5,123.29
National Wool Trade Asso- ciation	8,000.00
Max Schuft	463.80
S. Silberman & Sons	2,326.63
Swift Wool Company	67.20
E. H. Tryon, Inc.	1,164.85
Charles J. Webb Sons Company, Inc.	7.50

BY STATE ASSOCIATIONS & COOPERATIVES:

California Wool Growers Association	\$ 61.35
Colorado Wool Marketing Association	869.85
Idaho Wool Growers Asso- ciation	214.10
Montana Wool Growers As- sociation	55.00
National Wool Marketing Corporation	15.00
Northwest Livestock P.C.A.	16.50
Ohio Wool Growers Co- operative Assn.	250.00
Pacific Wool Growers	903.05
Oregon Wool Growers As- sociation	26.40
Texas Sheep & Goat Rais- ers Assn.	3,841.44
Washington Wool Growers Association	4.00
Wyoming Wool Growers Association	1,002.95

BY INDIVIDUALS:	71.80
TOTAL	\$46,000.56

THE JANUARY CONVENTIONS

VARYING degrees of streamlining convention procedure characterized the state association gatherings in January in Idaho (Twin Falls—January 11 and 12); Montana (Billings—January 14, 15 and 16); Washington (Yakima—January 18 and 19); Oregon (Baker—January 21 and 22); and Utah (Salt Lake City—January 27 and 28).

Except in Oregon, where storms interfered, the attendance was larger than in recent years. Montana was the only state to change presidents, Sylvan J. Pauly being elected to the office from which W. G. Gilbert retired.

The customary banquets were given in all states, sometimes under the direction of a toastmaster. Usually the dancing seemed to be more appreciated than the "after dinners." At the Utah banquet and dance there was a very large attendance including many from other states who remained over from the National session which closed on the previous evening. The high-class floor show which was put on between the eating and the dancing seemed to be an acceptable substitute for speeches.

All states except Montana adopted statements approving purchase by the government of the 1943 clip and other clips that may be shorn before the war closes or the government wool stockpile is disposed of. It was the general feeling that 1942 O.P.A. ceiling prices were the lowest that should prevail if the clip is taken over and that those figures should be raised to reflect the great increase in sheep expenses since the O.P.A. price scale was announced on February 21, 1942.

The National Secretary spoke at all of these meetings in reference to wool affairs and possibility of purchase of the 1943 and later clips by the government through the Department of Agriculture.

No wool sales were announced during the conventions though most of the larger Boston houses had representatives present. Most of these men preferred that the coming clip should be allowed to move without government participation, and all were ready to give all possible aid in carrying out any plan that may finally be put into effect.

In all the meetings, explanations were made and questions answered by state directors of O.P.A., W.P.B., O.D.T. and Selective Service System. These matters were not always left in a wholly satisfactory shape but much good was done through giving a better understanding of how regulations were designed to work and the action that individuals should take to secure supplies, gas, tires, and labor. A few state heads of war agencies agreed that Washington-made regulations sometimes did not fit western range conditions. It was apparent that in most cases the granting of more power to state or local boards would facilitate production without lessening conservation of food or other war materials.

IDAHO

Practical statesmanship was displayed in the presidential addresses. At Twin Falls, President Soulen rang the bell by his explanation and criticism of some of the war restrictions affecting the sheep industry. "How in the name of common sense can we stay in business for the long pull when we have ceilings on what we sell, and not on what we buy?" Soulen demanded. He stated that the cost of wool production has risen nearly 40 per cent since the price ceiling based on the December 15, 1941, wool price was put into effect.

"Our experienced men have left us for higher paying jobs in war industries. We simply cannot compete with government-subsidized industry so far as the matter of labor is concerned when the present ceiling price restricts the amount we can afford to pay," President Soulen asserted.

He continued by stating that the Army had taken a great number of experienced sheepmen, and that they were out of the picture for the duration, as far as wool and lamb production are concerned.

"We are behind the war effort 100 per cent. We are as patriotic a group of Americans as you will find anywhere. But, we know the sheep industry cannot survive indefinitely under present conditions. The labor situation is becoming dangerous," he said, and stated that he believed the govern-

ment should buy the domestic wool clip for the duration and for sometime beyond the end of the war.

Resolutions

The Idaho Wool Growers Association:

- (1) Recognized and saluted its 50th anniversary of service to the sheep industry of the state, and gave tribute to the men who



H. B. Soulen, President,
Idaho Wool Growers Association



M. C. Claar, Secretary,
Idaho Wool Growers Association

started it and guided it through the years; also asked the continued and undivided support of every individual interested in the welfare of the industry.

(2) Assured hearty cooperation with the Congress and the Administration; asked for the abolishment of federal bureaus not absolutely essential to the war effort, and for close scrutiny by Congress of appropriations and expenditures.

(3) Opposed the granting of authority by the National Congress to the President of the United States for the making of reciprocal

trade agreements, and contended that this power should be retained in the hands of Congress; asked that the present law be terminated upon expiration.

(4) Asked U. S. Forest Service and the U. S. Grazing Service to lend support to legislation allowing the killing of sheep-molesting bears; urged all stockmen to reach an agreement with U. S. Forest Service officials concerning the capacity of grazing allotments prior to end of 1944.

(5) Deemed it of utmost importance that the government purchase outright the entire clip of 1943 domestic wool and succeeding clips until the stockpile is disposed of; approved transfer of the handling of wool to the Department of Agriculture; thought wool promotion work should be along educational lines; approved the continued support of the American Wool Council; favored continuance of the 10-cents-per-bag collection; thanked the many wool buyers for support and urged continuance of their aid.

(6) Felt that present lamb and mutton ceilings should be revised upward as the cost of production increases; opposed ceiling prices on lambs and sheep on the hoof; recommended that no one be given power to suspend the Sanitary Embargo Act permitting importation of beef or lamb from disease-infected countries; asked for collection of 75 cents per car on lambs sold at Ogden.

(7) Asked for increase in assessment for predatory animal control and sheep inspection work not to exceed five mills; urged all county and district predatory animal boards to increase their activity in combating predators; asked that the National Wool Growers continue the National Predatory Animal Committee composed of a representative of each state, for the study of a control program; favored an annual appropriation of not less than \$1,000,000 for predatory animal control as authorized by the act of Congress known as H. R. 9599, passed in 1931; urged federal agencies, including national parks and monuments, to assist in government control of predatory animals; requested all stockmen to cultivate interest in gun clubs and fish and game associations and all other interested organizations in the control of predators; recommended sufficient poison be placed in hands of responsible men for the elimination of predators; asked that all county and district boards adopt a minimum bounty payment of \$2 on coyote pups and other predators, at least during the denning season.

(8) Asked that assessed valuation on sheep be left at \$3 per head.

(9) Directed officers to contact War Manpower Commission, either directly or through the National Wool Growers Association, to present needs at the time or times when distribution controls are put in effect or when reallocation of labor is attempted; commended the Selective Service officials for their attitude on essential men in agriculture, and solicited their future aid and assistance.

(10) Asked for increased goal for hay production.

(11) Requested maintenance of present feed and stockyards charges; extended to railroads every cooperation for the betterment of transporting livestock to market;

commended railroad officials for sincere and honest endeavor to move livestock with the least possible delay and asked same diligent effort be applied during coming year; asked for reduction in freight charges, both the 3 per cent increase in general freight charges, and the 3 per cent tax.

(12) Recommended the removal of any and all unreasonable restrictions that impose a burden and limit the usefulness of truck transportation, especially in reference to state-line barriers as they pertain to truck weights and lengths, excessive fees or red tape rulings affecting movements; and requested O. D. T. and I. C. C. or any others to desist from any action that would impair or jeopardize truck use; and

(13) Asked that government agencies consult with producers when setting up regulatory policies.

MONTANA

The Montana Secretary published a program on which no speakers were shown. A general discussion of meat production was listed for Friday forenoon. A three-page statement containing pertinent facts and presenting important current questions was distributed.

Officials and member wool growers were called upon to reply to such questions as: Is danger of livestock disease greater in time of war? State Veterinarian Dr. W. J. Butler said that Montana was short of veterinarians but up to now there is no serious shortage of medicines. Wartime, he stated, brings conditions which make disease control more difficult.

Lamb production, civilian quotas, and ceiling prices were clearly discussed by Mr. Peterson, a very extensive feeder at Spencer, Iowa, who favored establishment of a lamb price floor as close as possible to the ceiling scale.

John T. Caine, III, and Howard Mathews of Chicago analyzed statistics of meat supply and requirements, and of ceiling prices.

Resolutions

The convention amended the committee report on government purchase of wool by a preface: "We are opposed to the taking over of the 1943 clip by the government." Transfer of wool affairs from the W.P.B. to the Department of Agriculture was favored. It was also asked that a "guaranteed" floor price for wool be established for the duration and a year afterwards, or "until the present stockpile" of wool is exhausted. There was no mention of the floor price desired.

The Montana wool growers also:

(1) Requested consolidation, under one department, of the Soil Conservation Service,



T. J. Drumheller, President of the Washington Wool Growers Association for the past 31 years; also the first Honorary Vice President for life of the National Wool Growers Association.



Don Clyde, President, Utah Wool Growers Association

now under Department of Agriculture, and the Grazing Service, now under Interior Department, and that it be administered with stockmen represented on advisory boards.

(2) Opposed importation of livestock or livestock products, including wool, from any country where foot-and-mouth disease prevails.

(3) Favored the issuance of special or limited licenses by state fish and game commission in areas where a general open season would decimate game herds.

(4) Asked that assessed valuations for sheep be fixed at \$12 for purebred bucks, \$7 for range bucks, \$5 for coming yearling ewes, \$6.75 for coming 2's, 3's, and 4's, \$4 for coming 5's, \$2.50 for all other sheep, and that the State Board of Equalization take into consideration the "relative price index of wool and lambs over a period of years" rather than a comparison with the immediate previous year.

(5) Asked state legislature to appropriate \$30,000 for predatory animal control beginning July 1, 1943, and ending June 30, 1945, and that a national appropriation of at least one million dollars be made available for predatory animal control; also urged the securing of C. A. A. licenses for hunters in airplanes; urged passage of a bill authorizing county commissioners to cooperate with livestock commission and Federal Wildlife Service in destruction of predators, providing a tax on all sheep in county, or an appropriation from general fund.

(6) Demanded consolidation and abandonment of federal government agencies, many of which have accomplished their purpose and are not now essential.

(7) Asked Forest Service and Grazing Service to make an effort to increase existing permits at least 10 per cent for the duration, wherever it will aid in the production of additional pounds of meat and wool without permanent damage to range.

(8) Commended Denver Commission houses for the collection of 75 cents per car on lambs; also National Live Stock and Meat Board and American Meat Institute for their work.

(9) Pledged all resources to nation for the achievements of a sure and certain victory.

(10) Unalterably opposed extension of trade agreement policy.

WASHINGTON

President Tom Drumheller, who was retained for his 31st year of service, handled some of the current questions in characteristic bold and pithy style at the opening session of a two-day discussion.

The program presented material facts, figures, and questions, without naming speakers. As important questions were reached, men in the audience, visitors and home folks were called on for statements, criticism and suggestions on meat and wool affairs.

Resolutions

The resolutions adopted by the Washington Wool Growers:

(1) Pledged wholehearted support in the program developed for the prosecution of this war.

(2) Commended the activities of the American Wool Council and asked for all wool growers' support; appreciated the activities of the National Live Stock and Meat Board and favored continued assessments collected at markets.

(3) Authorized the appointment of a committee of five members to study the cases of grazing lands withdrawn for bombing ranges and asked that they work with Army and Navy officials.

(4) Commended the Forest Service, Grazing Service and Fish and Wildlife Service for their efforts in Washington.

(5) Recommended that men engaged as hunters for predatory animal control be classed as necessary and essential to agriculture and the war effort; asked for a state appropriation of \$25,500 for predator work, and that the Federal Government appropriate not less than one million dollars.

(6) Preferred that the government take over the domestic wool clip for the duration and two years after or until stockpile is disposed of; that the wool be assembled and handled by the same agencies that have been in operation for three or more years, and that the grower be permitted to select his own qualified agency; asked that ceiling prices on wool be revised upon a showing of a change in cost of production; requested a floor under wool prices and that the same be continued for two years after the close of the war.

(7) Opposed renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act which expires June 12, 1943, and also opposed any changes in present tariff laws.

(8) Requested sufficient ammunition be made available to sheep operators in order to protect their flocks.

(9) Asked for sufficient farm machinery and baling wire for maximum production of crops; commended the work of the National Wool Growers Association.

OREGON

A feature of the convention circuit was recognized in the comprehensive and forceful address of President Mac Hoke before the Oregon convention at Baker on January 21. It is regrettable that the complete text of the address cannot be presented in this issue.

President Hoke dealt first with national affairs. Taking over of the 1943 clip and, if necessary, other clips, until the stockpile has disappeared was advocated, with provision for maintenance of a fair price after the war. It was shown that allotments of wool for civilian needs may now be expanded with full safety for war requirements and advantages to mill employees and to wool growers.

Obstacles to realization of 1943 agricultural production goals were listed as labor shortage, inadequate prices, too little machinery, and im-

pairment of morale. The latter, the speaker said, was promoted by unfair radio and press criticism of efforts of farmers and their organizations to obtain prices that would make larger production possible on a business basis without resort to incentive or subsidy payments from the Federal Treasury.

The President was doubtful as to winning the war under a 40-hour week. "At present it takes three men to do two men's work in industry while on the farms two men are doing the work of three." He favored providing all possible social gains consistent with sound finance. He also urged less bureaucratic control, less filling out of useless forms, fewer government employees and more power for necessary local boards.

Resolutions

Oregon Wool Growers assembled in their 47th annual convention by resolution:

(1) Recommended a minimum of 54 hours per week for all industrial and war production laborers, and also that every effort be made to cut man power employed in government agencies; urged that an honorable discharge be made available for those who can, in the interests of the nation, benefit agricultural production by their return to the farm or ranch; opposed war production plants' promiscuously advertising for labor in farming and ranching areas, and asked that practice be discontinued; urged and demanded that re-employment offices in agricultural areas apply regulations and principles according to usual practices for the area, and that labor union regulations and wages not be applied; favored investigation of possibility of obtaining and introducing into sheep-producing areas Basques and Mexican sheepherders.

(2) Urged that preference be given domestic wools for military and civilian use, and that a sufficient price differential be allowed domestic wool to insure the consumption of the domestic clip during each current year; strongly urged governmental agencies use present machinery which private business and growers' cooperatives have set up if it is the policy of the government to regulate the price of wool in this emergency; and also asked for a continuance of the plan, if adopted, for two years after the close of the war and until all government-owned wools have been disposed of.

(3) Urged an increase in quotas for farm machinery and repairs; requested that in cases when commercial truck services are not available, farmer-owned trucks may be employed in the area involved so that timely marketing of farm and ranch produce can be performed.

(4) Asked that present emergency regulations for increased loads and weights be made permanent by law inasmuch as it has been found that these increases are not injurious to state highway system.

(5) Asked for proration back to the various counties of the now-idle money derived from income taxes to reduce real property tax.

(6) Recommended that military authorities use all precautions to avoid starting range fires, and that facilities be set up to assist in controlling fires when started.

UTAH

President Don Clyde emphasized the obligation of the Utah Wool Growers to the men fighting to preserve the freedom of America, and urged cooperation "to overcome the many problems which have resulted from the war emergency and are seriously regarding full production."

He also spoke of the critical situation facing our nation in regard to food supplies, and emphasized corrective measures to avert the threatened famine in America. After reviewing the events of last year, he concluded, "Our job is the production of food and fiber. Before another year is over, it is probable that more human beings will have met death from malnutrition than by all the bombs, shells, bayonets and gas that can be wielded by the most destructive armies this earth ever marshalled. The value of the extra pounds of meat and wool produced by you today or tomorrow cannot be measured in dollars and cents. They may well be measured in human lives. True, your production is hampered by labor shortages, reduced equipment, rationed necessities, and ceiling prices, but we dare not falter or fail."

Resolutions

A summary of the actions taken by the Utah Wool Growers at their 36th annual convention follows:

(1) Pleaded for uniting with an all-out effort that can culminate only in victory.

(2) Stated that the industrial or agricultural economy cannot be maintained with a work week of less than 48 hours.

(3) Commended Congress for its passage of the Tydings Amendment to the Selective Service Act, under which agricultural labor is granted exemptions.

(4) Favored organization of labor where done through voluntary choice, but deplored and condemned abuses in the labor movement, such as closed shop with enforced membership, jurisdictional strikes, hot cargo, secondary boycotts, etc.

(5) Urged Congress to regain its constitutional rights and that functions of government be maintained as provided by the Constitution of the United States.

(6) Commended the theory of rationing, particularly the authority vested in local labor boards.

(7) Endorsed the State Tax Commission's program of assessing grazing land according to the animal unit months of feed with due consideration to location, topography, water and other conditions which determine value.

(8) Recommended that livestock beginning their transit to market in trucks be permitted to travel the entire distance in trucks when it is to the interest of national economy.

(9) Opposed trade agreements unless the same are ratified in the same manner as treaties by the Senate of the United States; reaffirmed belief in protective tariff as the only way American life can be maintained.

(10) Urged control of big game be consistent with available forage, and requested Board of Big Game Control take steps to remove the surplus; opposed any additional portions of national forests being converted into national parks, monuments, recreational areas, etc.; objected to any general reduction in permits of stockmen; favored a return of 20 per cent of the grazing fees from the national forest to be used for range improvement; opposed increases in grazing fees on lands under administration of the Grazing Service; requested national parks, monuments, recreational areas, etc., be opened for grazing of livestock for the duration.

(11) Recommended that state legislature increase tax levy for predatory animal control from 5 mills to 30 mills and favored a bounty system for predators in all western range states.

(12) Opposed ceiling prices on live lambs under any circumstances, as it would discourage production and would offer unfair marketing conditions, and recommended a study of ceilings on carcass lamb and mutton to the end that the regulations may be amended to provide for seasonal fluctuations.

(13) Urged growers to so regulate the transportation of lambs and wool that maximum efficiency may be secured. (a) Order cars for definite dates as far in advance as possible; (b) Don't change dates unless compelled; (c) Load and unload promptly; (d) Do not specify stopping points for feed, water, and rest, unless absolutely necessary; (e) Sign 36-hour release on all stock; (f) Do not accompany livestock to market unless absolutely necessary.

(14) Recommended the collection of 75-cents per car on lambs sold at the Salt Lake, Ogden, and other stockyards to which Utah lambs are consigned for sale, fifty cents of the deduction to be used for lamb promotion and the rest in general meat work of Na-

tional Livestock and Meat Board.

(15) Asked that if the strategic wool pile warrants, after a study of the situation, there be a liberalization of the tonnage of wool available for civilians and urged that the blending of other fibers with virgin wool be discouraged; recommended that "the government purchase the wool clips grown in the United States for the duration of the war and two years thereafter at a price not less than the price that may be established under the anti-inflation amendment of October 2 to the Price Control Act of 1942; and recommended that a modernized parity on wool and lambs be established, based on urban wages and salaries, the cost of what wool growers must pay, including taxes and interest, and the cost of wool and lambs, said cost to include all labor necessary in production.



Paul Etchepare, Secretary,
Montana Wool Growers Association



James A. Hooper, Secretary
Utah Wool Growers Association



Walter A. Holt, Secretary and National Executive Committeeman of the Oregon Wool Growers Association.

Urge Immense Wool Production

THE following statement was clipped from the San Angelo (Texas) Weekly Standard of January 29:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, AP—American wool growers were urged today by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard to produce to the maximum to meet domestic needs because shipping conditions made imports uncertain.

The Secretary's plea in his annual report came as members of the National Wool Growers Association were summoned to discuss production plans in Salt Lake City.

Possibility the government would purchase the annual domestic clip for the duration, expected to be discussed at the session, was not touched upon in this report.

* * *

Wickard said that sheep had increased steadily in numbers during the past several years. The number on farms and ranches on January 1 was nearly 56,000,000 head, the largest total on record. The 1942 lamb crop was slightly smaller than the record crop of 1941.

A relatively small increase in marketings was recommended in 1942 goals, he said, actually resulting in some increase in sheep numbers. However, in the Corn Belt and the eastern states sharp increases have taken place in the production of other livestock, tending to restrict prospects for further increases.

Wickard said that lamb and mutton ordinarily constitute only about five per cent of our total meat production, so from a meat standpoint a reduction in new lamb crops was not serious. Extremely essential to the war effort, however, is wool, and on that basis Wickard called for the greatest production possible.

"In 1941 mill consumption of apparel wool in the United States was over 1,000,000,000 pounds, against domestic production of less than 500,000,000 pounds," he noted.

"We imported the balance from countries in the Southern Hemisphere—chiefly Australia, South America, and South Africa. Wool requirements for our armed forces alone now are considerably greater than our total annual domestic production. It is not certain that imports will continue to be available in the quantity needed. The necessity for maintaining domestic wool production at as high a level as possible is therefore evident."

Wool in Lounging Robes

LARGELY through the efforts of the American Wool Council, men's, women's and children's bathrobes and other types of lounging wear can now be manufactured in all-wool fabrics.

The Director General for Operations of the War Production Board announced

on January 20, the removal of a previous ban against the use of any wool whatsoever in those garments.

The W.P.B. announcement further states:

As a result of the action, such apparel as lounging pajamas can be made with a maximum 65 per cent new wool content. The balance of the fabric can be made of reclaimed or reused wool, wool noils, or other types of fiber such as cotton or rayon. Use of wool in lounging wear for women and children had been banned since last May 27, while a similar prohibition on men's lounging wear was imposed on August 29 of last year.

Wool Contracting

THE San Angelo (Texas) Standard (February 12) carries the following item:

Despite the uncertainty of the disposition of the domestic wool clip—that is, whether or not it will be bought by the government—Emery & Conant Friday was contracting large tonnages of eight months' wool at 43 cents a pound in the Sanderson and Del Rio sections.

Jack Duke, representative of Emery & Conant, had contracted 250,000 pounds through Ed Long's Del Rio Wool & Mohair Company and was reported contracting other heavy weights through the Val Verde Wool & Mohair Company managed by T. L. Drisdale, and through the Sanderson Wool Commission Company owned and managed by John T. Williams. It was reported here that Tom Richey, representing A. W. Hilliard, Friday contracted the 100,000-pound Bar S Ranch 12 months' clip from Irion County at 40 cents a pound.

The Wyoming Wool Grower for February 10 reports that the Converse County Bank pool of Douglas has been contracted to S. Silberman & Sons at 38 cents, a figure said to be 3 cents higher than the same pool was contracted for last year.

New Sheep Books

THE Wool Grower makes two additions to its list of Sheeppmen's Books this month: Golden Fleece by Hughie Call and Tenderfoot at Bar X by Myrtle Mosher Perdew.

Golden Fleece is a very delightful record of life on a sheep ranch in Madison Valley, Montana, where people "build their lives around the sheep," and breeding, lambing, shearing, and marketing are the season's of the year. Every sheepman and his wife will enjoy the sketches Mrs. Call has made of these events and the people behind them—the shepherds, the

cooks, the dogs, and the sheep themselves, and will want to pass the book on to others not familiar with the business of raising sheep, knowing that they can't resist the charm of Mrs. Call's light, humorous style of writing and will thereby obtain a better understanding of what is back of a leg of lamb and a pound of wool.

Mrs. Call, Texas born, came to the Madison Valley country as a bride, and is already known for her articles on sheep that have appeared in the Saturday Evening Post. An abridgement of Golden Fleece appeared recently in the Reader's Digest.

* * *

Tenderfoot at Bar X by Myrtle Mosher Perdew is also a year-round story of sheep ranch life put up in story form for boys and girls. As a Colorado rancher's wife, Mrs. Perdew also gathered her information first hand and has woven a wholesome story through the important features of the sheep industry without submerging them. The book is well illustrated with photographs and will be worthwhile reading for all young boys and girls.

Eight War Units For Deferment

THE Selective Service headquarters by the issuance of Local Board Release No. 175 on January 16, 1943, reduced the number of war units necessary for reclassification and deferment of agricultural labor into II-C and III-C from sixteen to eight, if conditions warrant.

The release states:

By reason of variations in production conditions and production methods as between regions, states, areas, and communities, the 16-war-unit objective may readily appear to a local board to be either too high or too low. When deemed advisable to properly reflect conditions existing with their own localities, local boards should deviate from the recommended objective. It would appear unreasonable, however, under most circumstances for a local board to consider registrant for classification in class II-C or III-C unless his own personal and direct efforts result in the production of at least 8 war units of essential farm products.

According to the method set up for computing war units (January Wool Grower, page 7), eight war units are equivalent to 400 range sheep.

Annual Convention of the Women's Auxiliary

TAKING a tip from its parent organization, the lady wool growers' association planned its annual convention to meet wartime restrictions. Originally it had been planned to hold the meet at San Francisco but because of travel regulations due to the war, Salt Lake City was designated as the convention city. Here, at the beautiful Hotel Utah, on January 25 and 26, a handful of national officers and state delegates, together with a good number of Salt Lake City members, held two business meetings and an executive meeting.

Sunday evening, January 24, in the Empire Dining Room of the hotel, national officers and state delegates were guests of the National Auxiliary at dinner. Following dinner, an executive meeting was held with representatives from all states except Texas and Wyoming.

Following Monday morning's registration, the ladies attended the men's meeting, taking a great deal of interest in the discussions there.

A no-hostess luncheon on the Roof Garden of the hotel was attended by a large number of auxiliary members and friends. Mrs. E. Jay Kearns, president of the Utah Auxiliary, presided at the head table, introducing the national officers, past national presidents, and state presidents, and the toastmistress for the luncheon, Mrs. Scott A. Smith, who gave an original poem written by Mrs. H. S. Erickson and herself. So many requests were made for copies of this poem we are printing it.

Last night as I thought of our luncheon
I dozed in my chair by the fire
I dreamed of the speech by Grover
Of rationing things we desire.

In my dreams I could see our luncheon
Sans food—rationed clothing and such.
Mr. Brosy had offered a menu
That none of our members could touch.

I could see all you girdleless women
Slenderness your big desire.
Rationed glamour had hit us where needed
And Oh! what a bunch of spare tires.

Mrs. Kearns came into my vision,
I quickly looked at her head
For a new style in hats, but believe me
A War Bond she wore there instead.

I looked all around for the Smith girls;
Alas, I could see only one.
It seemed they had rationed house-cleaning
And Mrs. Moroni was done.

Mrs. Hooper had called for attention
And was giving a loud oration:
I think I deserve it so give it
Praise the Lord and pass me the nomination.

While all these strange things were passing,
This rationing and all on my mind,
Mrs. Capener sat silently watching
With never a fault to find.

I dreamed that dignity had been rationed,
In its place we'd been given extremes.
Julian Neff's wife was up on a table
Jitterbugging till she broke all her seams.

Irma Wright was the next on my program;
Her beauty was canceled, for now
Instead of her features which please us
Was she homely—and how!

Cosmetics were out for the duration
Youth from a jar was no more.
Dorothy Erickson just sat in a corner
Staring a hole through the floor.

Debating and By-Laws were finished.
Leone Eliason was much in a stew.
We'd depended on her for such matters—
Now what would the auxiliary do.

Speech had been taken from women
And all we had left were our arms;
I saw Mrs. William Oswald
With gestures displaying her charms.

Then in walked the National President,
Mrs. Ralph Thompson, you know.
Due to shortage of transportation
She'd walked all the way thru the snow.

From Idaho came Mrs. Naylor—
Hope she brought a sack of potators;
With these and her charm
Her popularity will never fail her.

The ladies came in from Texas
And are they all smilin'
They chiseled a little on the OPA
And they're all wearin' their nylon.

Bess Wilson came in from Wyoming,
Decked out in a sheep skin coat;
As long as wool is rationed
She knows she'll never be broke.

Then all of a sudden my dream took a
change,
From rationing and things I have told,
The war we had won and were happy
Doing things we had done of old.

I awoke with a start and was happy
That all of these terrible schemes
I had dreamed were not true
Please believe me—

— *I have the Craziest Dreams*

A beautiful centerpiece of red and white gladioli tied with a huge blue ribbon, a gift of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, graced the speakers' table.

The first business meeting was held in the President's Suite, at 2:00 P. M., January 25. The meeting was very well attended, considering the small number of out-of-state ladies at the convention. The president, Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, looking very chic in a soft dressmaker type costume of a pastel blue wool, presided. Following a review of the minutes of last year's meetings, Mrs. Thompson turned the chair over to Vice President Mrs. Emory Smith, while she gave her report.

Mrs. Thompson's report summed up the past year's work of the entire auxiliary. It was interesting to note the various types of defense work our women have been doing this past year. It was clear Mrs. Thompson has taken a keen interest in this work herself, inspiring every member to do all in her power to speed the war effort. She stated the National has purchased a \$370 war bond to retire at \$500. In closing her report, Mrs. Thompson urged all of us to take an ever-increasing part in defense work, buying bonds and stamps, furnishing day rooms at camps and recreation rooms in the hospitals, work with the Red Cross and help out in whatever way we can.

Mrs. Emory Smith, first vice president in charge of promotion activities, gave her report, stating the auxiliary program has been shifted from one of promotion to conservation and war work for the duration.

The Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Harold Cohn, Heppner, Oregon, read the Treasurer's report which was approved.

Mrs. J. R. Eliason, Salt Lake City, historian, gave her report and presented a beautifully bound and faultlessly compiled history of the National Auxiliary as evidence of her work this past year.

The report of the resolutions committee, given as follows, received the unanimous approval of the meeting:

We, the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association, wish to commend and endorse the efforts of national and state officers of the wool growers' associations for their untiring efforts in furthering the interests of those engaged in the sheep and goat industry by their faithful attendance at meetings in Washington, D. C.

We, the Women's Auxiliary, also wish to commend and endorse the work of the American Wool Council and Mr. F. C. Ackerman, and also express our appreciation and thanks to Mrs. Robert Naylor for her faithful work on the Wool Council.

We, the Women's Auxiliary, recognize the benefits derived from cooking schools conducted and sponsored by the National Live-Stock and Meat Board and wish to express appreciation to them and to the American Meat Institute for their colorful ads in the current magazines.

We, the Women's Auxiliary, wish to express our very sincere appreciation to the officers and members of the National Wool Growers Association, to the officers and members of all state associations, for their cooperation, support, and kindness and patience given us during this past year and the preceding years since our organization.

Also, we wish to express our thanks and appreciation for our page in the National Wool Grower magazine, also our thanks to Miss Irene Young for her assistance during the year as well as our thanks for the splendid work of our untiring Press Correspondent, Mrs. Emory Smith, and to any other persons or organizations who have either helped the auxiliary or extended special courtesies to us in the past year.

We, the Women's Auxiliary, wish to thank Salt Lake City, Utah, the hostess city for the National Convention; Mrs. Winifred Ralls, of the convention bureau of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ebenezer Kirkham, Mrs. E. Jay Kearns, president of the Utah auxiliary; Grace Grether of the Salt Lake Tribune; the Salt Lake Telegram, and the Deseret News.

This nation is now engaged in total war, therefore, be it resolved, that the Women's Auxiliary endorse as their major project, all-out aid to war effort, such as buying war bonds, to their fullest extent, giving financial assistance if possible to Army and Navy hospitals, helping furnish day rooms and helping with the war projects which are most vital in their respective communities and states.

Each state with the exception of Texas and Wyoming had a delegate at the meeting who gave a report of her state's activities during the past year. Texas had sent in a report by mail and this was read. One hearing these reports could not help but be proud of belonging to an organization which has so wholeheartedly set out to aid the war effort. Space will not permit a detailed account of each state's report at this time but a resume of all reports shows the following:

Auxiliary members are acting as

STATE CONVENTIONS

Reports of annual meetings of women's auxiliary organizations in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Utah will be given in coming issues of the Wool Grower.

Material for the Auxiliary Page should be sent to Mrs. Emory C. Smith, 1835 Yalecrest Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

cooks' helpers, nurses' aids, librarians in U.S.O. centers and on canteen duty. They are wrapping bandages, making paper hospital bags, knitting sweaters, afghans, sox, mufflers and other items of apparel. They are making soldiers kits and filling them with personal items the soldier needs. One group alone has knitted 393 sweaters for the Red Cross. Other kinds of sewing have been done for the Red Cross and for Bundles for Britain. One chapter furnishes 30 dozens of cookies each month to its local U.S.O. All members are saving waste kitchen fats, and one chapter has set aside a certain number of days each month for gathering of these waste fats. One chapter has put in 2,790 hours in war work or the equivalent of one person working full time for the full 52 weeks in 1942. Our members did their share of buying war stamps and bonds also. In one chapter, consisting of 35 families, \$67,516.50 was put into war bonds. One state auxiliary has purchased its second \$500 war bond.

This war work did not constitute the entire year's efforts, however. Such educational features as lamb-cutting and cooking demonstrations, essay contests, talks on wool and synthetic fibers, working with 4-H groups in wool-sewing, lamb-cooking and the raising of fat lambs, were carried on.

After all reports were read, the meeting was adjourned.

The second session of the convention was held in the Gold Room of the Hotel Utah with President, Mrs. Thompson presiding. This meeting was primarily for the purpose of nominating and electing new national officers. The nominating committee consisting of each state president, presented the following names, all of whom were elected by acclamation:

Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Yakima, Washington, president; Mrs. John B. Allies, Montrose, Colorado, first vice president; Mrs. Guy Nations, Maryneal, Texas, second vice president; Mrs. Leonard Longmire, Selah, Washington,

secretary-treasurer; Mrs. J. R. Eliason, Salt Lake City, Utah, historian.

The final afternoon was spent listening to the discussions carried on in the men's meeting and at a delightful tea given by the National Auxiliary and the Utah Auxiliary in the Junior Ballroom of the Hotel Utah from 4 to 6 P. M.

Greeting the guests, were the old and new national officers and the president of the Utah Auxiliary, Mrs. E. Jay Kearns. Music for the afternoon was furnished by Mrs. Ethel Hogan Hansen at the piano and Mrs. Miriam Erickson Calder, soloist.

Winners of the scrapbook contest were announced by Mrs. Thompson, the first prize of a five-dollar war stamp going to Washington's entry, and the second prize of three dollars in war stamps to Colorado's entry.

Mrs. J. R. Eliason, representing the Utah delegation, presented the outgoing national president, Mrs. Thompson, with a lovely silver bud vase; and Mrs. Thompson presented her outgoing secretary-treasurer, Helen Cohn, with a gift.

Victory Meat Extenders

THE National Live Stock and Meat Board has just recently compiled, under the above title, an attractive booklet of "extender" recipes for beef, veal, pork, lamb and sausage. As the title suggests, the Board's objective is to aid housewives in making the most of their meat purchases.

Space is devoted to proper meat cookery to "get more servings" and to "conserve food value." Tips likewise are given on the use of bones, trimmings and meat drippings to give flavor to other foods.

At the foot of each page are pithy statements all pointing to the fact that meat should be the "center of victory meals."

A second piece of literature just released by the Meat Board is an interesting folder on the preparation and use of variety meats, such as heart, liver, kidney, sweetbreads, tongue, tripe, and brains, that are not included in the present voluntary rationing program. "Long regarded by many as delicacies," the introduction states, "these meats in recent years have been accorded outstanding recognition by nutritionists, because of the nutrients they provide in extraordinary amounts."

LAMB MARKETS

Denver

SHEEP receipts at Denver in January totaled 86,663 head compared to 94,911 in January, 1942, a decrease of 8,248. They came from the states of Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, Kansas, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, and Texas.

During the first week of January a fair volume of fed lambs was received. Fat lambs were steady to 10 cents higher and slaughter ewes were 15 to 25 cents higher. Several loads of good and choice 98-pound fed woolled lambs sold at \$15.40 to \$15.50, freight paid. Strictly good and choice 100- to 113-pound lambs brought \$15.35 to \$15.40 flat. The week's top was \$15.50 flat. One load of wheat-pasture lambs sold at \$14.90. The top on fed ewes was \$8, with many good and choice loads at \$7.75 to \$7.95. Several strings of 83- to 85-pound wheat-pasture lambs, lacking finish, sold as feeders at \$14.40 to \$14.50. Some lightweight feeders went at \$14. Many truck lots sold at \$13 to \$13.75.

During the second week of January the better grades of fat lambs and ewes were steady, with some weakness on common to medium kinds. Feeding lambs were largely steady. The week's top on fed woolled lambs was \$15.60, freight paid. Most of the supply sold on a flat basis at \$15 to \$15.50. A few loads of fed ewes brought \$7.75 to \$8, and numerous loads brought \$7 to \$7.50, including wheat-pasture ewes at \$7.15 to \$7.40. Some feeders brought \$14.15 to \$14.35, with the bulk at \$13.25 to \$13.75.

During the third week of January, with somewhat lighter receipts, there was a brisk demand for good and choice fed lambs. Fat lambs were 25 to 35 cents higher, ewes steady to strong, and feeder lambs about steady. The week's top was \$16 flat. The bulk of the good and choice kinds sold at \$15.50 to \$16 flat. Some wheat-pasture lambs brought \$15.65 and trucked-in fat lambs bulked at \$15 to \$15.65. Good and choice carlots of fed ewes sold at \$7.50 to \$8. Most of the trucked-in native ewes brought \$6.50 to

\$7.50. Feeding lambs sold at \$14.25 to \$14.35, with some fleshy kinds at \$14.50. Numerous trucked lots sold at \$13.25 to \$13.75.

During the last week of January fed lambs made up the bulk of the supply and they were 10 to 15 cents higher than the previous week, with ewes fully 25 cents higher. Top for the week was \$16 flat, paid for good and choice fed woolled lambs. The bulk sold at \$15.65 to \$16 flat, with scattered loads at \$15.25 to \$15.50 and some at \$15.65 to \$16, freight paid. Good and choice truck-ins brought \$15 to \$15.75 and a few lots sold at \$14.50 to \$14.75. Carlots of good and choice ewes sold at \$7.75 to \$8.25. Feeding lambs during the last week of January were scarce and sold 25 to 35 cents higher than the previous week. A few loads of fleshy kinds sold at \$14.50 to \$14.75 but the bulk cleared at \$14 to \$14.25. Numerous trucked lots brought \$13.75 to \$14.35.

During the National Western Stock Show Auction Sale of Fat Lambs on Wednesday, January 20, the grand champion lamb, an 80-pound Southdown exhibited by Bruce Hiller of Arvada, Colorado, brought \$1.45 per pound. The reserve champion, a 90-pound Southdown, exhibited by Allen Patrick of Denver, brought 57 cents per pound. The grand champion carload, exhibited by the Hillstead Farms of Denver, consisted of 86-pound Southdowns and brought 20½ cents

per pound. The reserve champion carload, 89-pound Hampshires, was exhibited by Frank Means of Saguache, Colorado, and brought 15½ cents per pound. Other sales ranged from \$16.50 to \$18.75 per hundred.

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for January were 104,-835 compared with 111,008 in December and 112,028 in January a year ago. Of the month's total, 2,289 came from Colorado feed lots, 10,891 from Texas and New Mexico, 3,270 from Nebraska, around 30,000 from Kansas wheatfields, and the balance from nearby territory.

There was a good tone to the lamb market throughout the month, and closing prices were around 50 cents higher on woolskins, with clips about steady.

On the close best fed lambs and wheatfields sold up to \$15.75, with natives up to \$15.50. Clips sold up to \$15 on late days, with less desirable kinds down to \$14.25 or less. Yearlings showed about the same advance as lambs, with most sales from local feed lots \$13@13.75, and choice Colorados up to \$14.50. Two-year-olds sold largely \$11@12, with Colorados up to \$12.50. Fat ewes were around 75 cents higher, with best on the close up to \$8.75, and other good kinds \$8@8.50.

H. H. Madden

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1942	1941
Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter Jan. to Dec.....	21,624,689	18,124,531
Week Ended:		
Slaughter at 27 Cents.....	1943	1942
	January 30	January 31
	311,606	288,789
Chicago Average Live Lamb Prices		
Good and Choice.....	\$15.87	\$12.22
Medium and Good.....	14.50	11.20
New York Average Western Dressed Lamb Prices		
Choice, 30-40 pounds.....	28.12	20.40
Good, 30-40 pounds.....	26.62	19.50
Commercial, all-weights.....	24.62	16.90

Chicago

A very satisfactory demand prevailed for sheep and lambs during the month of January and prices advanced to the highest level since 1929. The general movement of all livestock prices was upward during the month, a boost that was attributable to the war conditions that demand more meat of all kinds.

The extensive purchase of lamb and mutton on lend-lease account was a strong factor in developing an active market all through the month. The acute shortage of pork and beef for the civilian trade considerably increased the demand for lamb at domestic retail stores and prices quickly advanced to the ceiling level. During the month a larger quota than usual of lamb was sent to the armed forces, leaving a deficit for the domestic trade.

Receipts for the month of January were 185,361, gain of 4,222 head over January last year, but with that exception the total was the smallest for that month in over fifty years. The supply came from many sources but largely from Colorado, Kansas and the farm area tributary to Chicago.

A feature of the trade was the improved condition of the lambs on sale. This was logically the result of the relatively high prices, which encouraged putting on poundage. The year opened with best lambs selling at \$16, but the general trend of the market was definitely upward and by January 20 top reached \$16.65, with a large percentage of the good lambs going to packers at \$16 to \$16.50. The condition of the dressed lamb trade in the East, though limited by ceilings, was strong enough to induce shippers to pay top prices, so most of the highest finished lambs went for that trade and also for the local city demand.

During the early part of the month the average cost of lambs was \$15.25 to \$15.50 but later the average was raised to \$16 to \$16.15. February is starting out with prospects unusually favorable for the lamb feeder who holds on for a good finish, for buyers are putting much emphasis on quality.

The urgent demand for heavy fleecelined coats for the Army and aviation forces advanced the pelt market to an unusually high point and resulted in more shorn lambs coming in than usual at this time of the year.

Lambs with Number 1 pelts sold at \$15.50 to \$16, demand being strong for that class of lambs. During the month fall shorn lambs were sold at \$15.75 to \$16. Lambs carrying pelts that classed as No. 2 and No. 3 sold down to \$14.50.

There was a strong and active demand for yearlings but the supply was not large. Good yearlings sold at \$14 to \$14.50 with the best at \$14.75 and a good many of lesser value at \$13 to \$14, and low grades down to \$12.50. Late in the month a good-sized string of 96-pound yearling ewes sold at \$13.75.

Ewes met with such a strong demand that they sold up to a record limit. A top quality load of western ewes sold late in the month at \$9.50. This is said to be the highest price paid for a load of slaughter ewes in many years. A large percentage of the good ewes sold during the month at \$8 to \$9, with several lots at \$9.25 and a few at \$9.35 to \$9.40. Not many ewes sold under the \$8 line and the bulk went at \$8.50 to \$9.15.

A limited number of aged wethers sold at \$10 to \$13 while good yearling wethers brought \$13.75 to \$14.65.

During the last week in January, 311,606 sheep were slaughtered compared with 288,789 for the same

period in 1942, indicating that the supply is being whittled down at about the same rate as last year. Not as many lambs are on feed in the West as a year ago but more are reported in the Middle West.

Not many feeder lambs are coming in and so outgoing shipments for the month were comparatively small. During the last six months of 1942, feeder shipments passing through market centers totaled 2,844,915 compared with 2,590,940 for the same period in 1941.

Chicago's supply of lambs during the month included extensive shipments of wheatfield-fed lambs from Kansas. Most of these lambs were well finished and sold close to the top of the market.

Frank E. Moore.

Omaha

DEMAND was broad for fat lambs all during the month of January and in the face of the largest receipts for that month in 11 years, prices showed an advance of 25@60 cents. Fed woolled lambs from Kansas wheatfields and the Scotts Bluff country made up well over 50 per cent of the total supplies and quality showed quite an improvement. During the lat-

Monthly Livestock Slaughter Report

THIS report is based on information received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from a representative number of meat-packing establishments. It indicates the average live weight per animal, average yields of dressed carcasses, the average cost per 100 pounds of live weight for cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep and

lambs slaughtered during December, 1942. Comparable data are included for previous months. The report also shows the percentage of purchases at public stockyards and direct purchases from producers, the classification of animals purchased, and records of monthly slaughter under federal inspection.

Weight, Yield, and Cost of Livestock Slaughtered

Class of Livestock	Unit	December, 1941	November, 1942	December, 1942
Average live weight of animals:				
Cattle	Pounds	975.53	932.44	958.02
*Steers	Pounds	1,021.47	982.86	990.99
Calves	Pounds	195.96	229.65	206.39
Hogs	Pounds	239.18	244.61	248.72
Sheep and lambs	Pounds	90.59	87.34	90.61
Average yield:				
Cattle	Percent	54.12	51.49	52.91
Calves	Percent	54.97	55.00	54.41
Hogs	Percent	75.77	75.19	74.39
Sheep and lambs	Percent	46.43	44.68	44.84
Average cost per 100 pounds:				
Cattle	Dollars	9.72	10.84	11.42
*Steers	Dollars	11.82	13.73	13.87
Calves	Dollars	10.38	11.66	11.97
Hogs	Dollars	10.55	13.66	13.86
Sheep and lambs	Dollars	10.93	11.64	12.61

*Steers also included in "Cattle" data.

Number of Animals Slaughtered Under Federal Inspection December, 1942 and 1941

(Reported by Bureau of Animal Industry USDA)

Class of Livestock	Total Slaughtered During December		Carcasses Condemned During December	
	1942	1941	1942	1941
Cattle	982,403	1,004,418	5,896	6,563
Calves	475,671	456,773	2,439	2,348
Hogs	6,777,890	5,766,664	13,728	13,022
Sheep and lambs	2,174,601	1,570,556		

Sources of Livestock Purchases

Sources of Supply	Unit	December, 1941	November, 1942	December, 1942
Cattle:				
Stockyards	Percent	74.66	77.00	77.08
Other	Percent	25.34	23.00	22.92
Calves:				
Stockyards	Percent	59.78	67.41	62.94
Other	Percent	40.22	32.59	37.06
Hogs:				
Stockyards	Percent	41.53	45.74	41.97
Other	Percent	58.47	54.26	58.03
Sheep and lambs:				
Stockyards	Percent	57.47	59.51	59.55
Other	Percent	42.53	40.49	40.45

Classification of Livestock Purchased

Cattle:				
Steers	Percent	47.05	34.62	41.38
Cows and heifers	Percent	49.57	61.70	55.34
Bulls and stags	Percent	3.38	3.68	3.28
Hogs:				
Sows	Percent	46.66	46.32	46.75
Barrows	Percent	52.81	53.04	52.32
Boars and stags	Percent	0.53	0.64	0.93
Sheep and lambs:				
Sheep	Percent	6.77	20.24	18.88
Lambs and yearlings	Percent	93.23	79.76	81.12

ter part of the period bullishness and improved quality were main factors in the sharp advance, and a peak of \$16 was reached. This was the highest since January of 1929.

On the close, choice grades of woolled lambs were selling up to \$15.85, but bulk of the supplies were mostly medium and good lambs, and sales ranged largely at \$15.25@15.60.

Shearling pelts were in strong demand. A larger supply of shorn lambs was on hand and under the good demand on several occasions clippers were selling equal to native woolled lambs. In the past prices usually have had a spread of 25@50 cents. Other supporting factors in the sharp gains were the strength in the eastern dressed trade and the shortage of pork and beef for public consumption.

As usual at this time of year the supply of feeder lambs dropped con-

siderably. Along with the certain good outlet for fat lambs, feeders were in very good demand and hot competition was in effect all month. Closing prices were a full 25@75 cents over December's peak. High money for feeder lambs during January was \$15, which also was the highest price for any replacement stock since 1929.

Fat ewes also were in moderate supply. Outlet for breeding stock was narrow, probably due to the shortage of farm help, but killer demand was broad and prices worked higher. At the close, top quality fat ewes brought \$8.50, a quarter under the month's high mark of \$8.75 but unevenly higher than a month ago.

Premiums on what ewes did go out for the breeder trade were narrow. Good solid-mouthed ewes reached \$8.75 and two- and three-year-olds sold up to \$9. Moderate supplies of fat yearling wethers sold at \$13@14

and some yearlings that were in feeder flesh went back to the country at \$12.50@13.

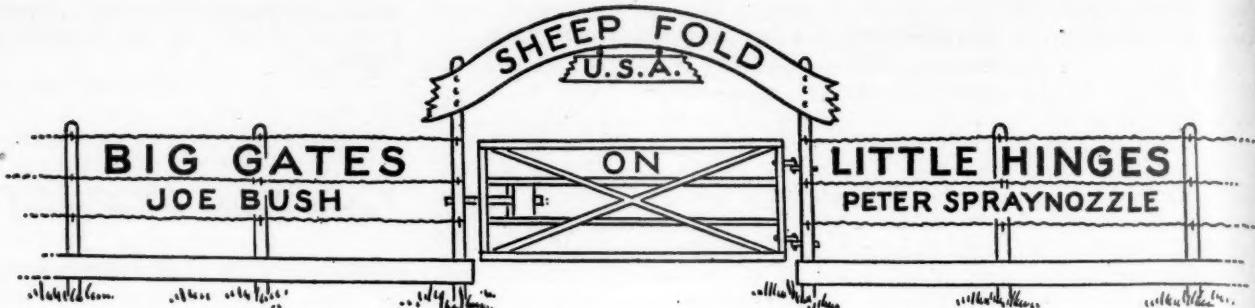
Clyde McCreary

Lamb Contract Report

THE condition of sheep and forage over a large part of early lamb producing areas of California was unfavorable until late January according to a report made by the Agricultural Marketing Administration on February 6, but heavy precipitation since that time has assured good feed for the immediate future, with but few exceptions. Up to date there has been moderate activity in forward lamb contracting calling for deliveries running generally from late March through early June.

Trade estimates indicate upwards of 200,000 spring lambs under contract at this time. The bulk of the purchases so far are indicated to have been made by West Coast slaughterers. Few straight feeder contracts have been reported to date, but broad inquiry on the part of midwestern feeders and Ladino clover pasturemen is said to exist. Most of the early contracts in the San Joaquin Valley were reported at \$13, some \$13.25 per hundred, buyer taking all merchantable lambs down to 60-pound weights and deliveries at grower's option. Since the occurrence of good rains, numerous bands of lambs in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys that are expected to carry a high portion of fats have been contracted at \$13.50 to \$14 per hundred. Some of the contracts in this price range are reported straight across, while others are said to stipulate fat lambs. Purchasers anticipate a large volume of deliveries during April and early May. Some offers of \$14.50 and better have been reported made by local packers to top bands of fat lambs during March. It now appears that a high proportion of the Bakersfield area lambs will attain killer flesh on desert spring ranges and materially reduce the number of feeders available from that section as compared with last season.

Practically all lambs remaining on feed in Utah and Idaho are under contract to West Coast packers and deliveries will run until mid-March.



HOW time does fly! Like Joe Bush says, here it is February already and Christmas only ten months away. But "Raft River" Elmer, who has been on the Nevada desert with the sheep all winter, says to remember that we have two summers and only one winter between them ahead of us.

As we write this column for the February 1943 number of the National Wool Grower, I wonder what we would write if we had a vision of all that will happen between now and the end of '43. Joe says he don't think he'd like to see that far into the future; he'd rather live life as it comes day by day and try and be ready for tomorrow when the sun goes down tonight.

It wouldn't have done David any good, when he was herding his father's sheep, to have been told that he was one day to be the great shepherd king of Israel. The Man of Galilee was said to have been a Man of Sorrow, but I can't read that into the gospel. To me he was a man of great courage and vitality. Yet if he knew all that was to befall him, he might well have been a Man of Sorrow.

So maybe it is best that we live our lives from day to day, prepare as well as we can for tomorrow, "spin cheerfully and carefully and leave the thread with God." Emerson wrote that "in the mud and scum of things there always—always something sings." And as Joe Bush and me write here we don't expect to add anything to the word of wisdom; we want to walk a little ways and talk a little while with the man who has lost his courage and his desire to smile.

Joe and me love the world in which we live: it's beautiful and worthy of its Author. The ugly things, slums, poverty, intolerance, the strong who use their strength to hurt and injure the weak and tread the poor underfoot are not of the Author of the World.

Joe Bush and me talk to many soldiers and sailors, and when they're in training they may talk about the war, but when we have them out at Sheepfold, seems like they don't want to talk about the war. They would rather tell stories and talk of their homes, of Dad and Mother, the girl friend and their dog.

Seems like anyone can pack his load for a day. No matter what kind of a job we've got, we can do it for just one day, anyway. For one day we can smile even if there are tears in our eyes when we remember the cross we had to carry yesterday. The world, the neighborhood in which we live is interested in what we've done, not in hearing our excuse as to why we didn't do it.

Joe Bush says there may be a place and a time some-

where where men will be able to do more good, make more people happy, wipe away more tears than man can here and now. But seems like here would be a good place and now a good time to get our hands into practice a little. Joe Bush says to go about just "doing good" would be an awkward business for some folks he has known.

Someone unknown to me has said that goodness don't make men happy any more than happiness makes them good. Some folks find happiness in their wickedness and are happy only when what they do brings unhappiness to those who don't have the power to resist. But even so, more folks dig up their own unhappiness, dig deep into the sorrows of the world and seem to glory in the miseries they have known.

Seems like some folks don't want to be happy, they don't want to smile or wrinkle their make-up with a grin. They pack up all the trouble they ever have had, all they have now, all they expect to have tomorrow, and then want to unpack and show their troubles, talk about them, to a world that wants to lay its troubles down and travel on with sunshine in their souls.

And so Joe and me don't want to make a record here of grief or sorrow. We have felt the barb of sorrow and walked awhile with grief, but time has healed the hurt that sorrow made, and the grief we knew was our grief as the love we have known was our love—not to be shared with others but to hold as a memory, sweet to us alone.

At the National Wool Growers' Convention, January 25 and 26, we met and talked with men we have known for many years, men who hold friendship as the rarest flower that blooms along the dusty sheep trails they have trod when age was something of the future as youth is now a memory of the past.

Joe and me have seen sheepmen at the National Convention so doggone happy meeting a friend that they have held each other's hand and winked away a tear, a crystal of pure happiness that gathered in the windows of their souls. God grant that they may meet again and again; if not here then yonder where the Master leads His sheep into the Great Sheepfold beyond the stars.

Peter Spraynozzle of
Sheepfold, U.S.A.

P. S.—Because of the war, wool owners are taking many little journeys beyond the line of duty—little journeys such as the Master had in mind when he said (Matthew 5-41), "And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain."

Peter

AROUND

The Range Country

Wyoming

Temperatures varied greatly owing to chinook conditions, but as a rule the month was mild, the only cold spells being brief and not severe. Snows have been general and rather frequent, some of them rather heavy in places. Mountain snow storages in the middle and western portions are unusually heavy in places, blocking highways to an unusual extent. Snows thus caused more or less livestock shrinkage and necessitated constant feeding. Most livestock are still in fair to good shape.

Gillette, Campbell County

We had funny weather here in January. It was thawing and the water was running everywhere. Then it got cold, with ice everywhere. It hurt the stock some. They feed the sheep in this part of the country.

Haven't heard of any wool sales. If we don't win this war, we won't need any sheep.

It is hard to get sheepherders here any more.

J. H. Napier

South Dakota

Cold weather was the rule, one or two weeks being quite cold for the season, accompanied by light to moderate snows in nearly all sections, but mostly in the northwest. Heavy feeding has been required, but as feed has been abundant, livestock are mostly in good shape. Conditions have been

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of January.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

unfavorable for hauling feed, but not sufficient to prevent it.

Hermosa, Custer County

Our sheep are in good condition through the use of supplemental feed. Breeding bands are ten per cent smaller than last year due to the shortage of labor and the fear that labor conditions will become worse. About half as many ewe lambs were carried over this year compared to a year ago. Two months ago, yearling ewes were bringing \$10 to \$11.

Forage on the winter range is about 300 per cent in quantity and 30 per cent in quality, compared with other years. We have plenty of supplemental feed and alfalfa hay in the stack can be bought at \$8 to \$10 a ton.

The weather was mild and dry until a week ago. Since then we have had a little snow, and it has been 20 below (January 21).

Our gasoline rationing seems to be working all right.

Predatory animal losses are about the same. We have some trapping all the time. We do not have enough shells, and it is impossible to get them in any caliber.

C.M.P.

Montana

Seasonal temperatures prevailed, with some mild spells, and a few cold snaps of moderate severity. Snows were frequent, but not heavy, nor severe on livestock, while furnishing ample moisture on the winter range. Strong winds, drifting snows, and low temperatures late in the month, however, caused some shrinkages. Feeding has been heavy, but as feed supplies have been ample, most animals have held up well.

Idaho

Some mild weather occurred but mostly the month was rather cold and inclement, with moderate to locally heavy precipitation at times. The heaviest moisture occurred late in the month over the southwestern portion. Livestock feeding has been hampered by winds, storms and low temperatures in places. Some early indoor lambing was reported. Animals on

feed are in good condition, others are only fair as a rule.

Hammett, Elmore County

The sheep in this section appear to be going into the lambing sheds in fair condition. Most growers held their ewes out a little longer than usual this fall due to higher-priced hay, also wet weather made it impossible to feed hay to advantage. Nearly everyone fed grain or sheep cubes before coming onto the feed yards.

Most of the growers have reduced their flocks from five to ten per cent. We have felt the shortage of experienced labor and with alfalfa hay selling in the stack last fall from \$12 to \$16 per ton, the reduction in numbers was warranted. I believe that the hay supply will be even shorter for the coming season. Many fields supporting a good stand of alfalfa are being plowed for row crops. Labor seemed to be a little more plentiful last month, and local boards are very cooperative in their attitude toward sheepherders and camp tenders and agricultural labor in general. All of our men of draft age have been given deferred classification.

The winter range of saltbrush and shad scale was about the same as usual. However, there was sufficient moisture for water, so trailing into water holes was to a great extent alleviated.

The past month has seen a great deal of moisture, but it has been cold enough to be fair feeding weather, (January 26). Believe most growers are feeding less hay and more grain than has been customary in the past few years.

I believe most growers have been given satisfactory adjustments on their gasoline rationing now that they can be taken care of by the county boards.

Losses from predatory animals the past year have increased. The government trappers seem to be making good catches from traps and poisoning, but coyotes are definitely on the increase. Believe they harbor in bombing ranges where the trappers can't get to them. Shells for guns are scarce, and we

haven't enough on hand to control the predators.

F. E. Wilson
Hammett Livestock Co.



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Washington

A mild week at the beginning of the month was followed by cold weather, ranging from moderately cold to rather severely cold in considerable areas. Precipitation consisted of light to moderate, or in places heavy, rains in the west, and snows in the eastern portion. Snows hampered the work of attending to livestock in middle and eastern regions at times, but the weather was not severe enough to cause notable shrinkages.

Almota, Whitman County

In your editorials in the December issue, under "The Night Watch," you expressed a thought that gave me a lot of satisfaction.

As we are herding our sheep this winter (War Emergency Necessity) we don't get "around the range country," and as this is the only sheep outfit close by, here on the brakes of the north side of the Snake River, the "remarks" will necessarily relate to this outfit.

Last year we wintered about 1800; this year, about 1400. Last year we kept 325 whiteface ewe lambs; this year, 60, the "get" of one of Jimmie Laidlaw's Panama bucks.

The range is in the poorest condition we have ever seen it. The grasshoppers got a lot of it last summer, and the rains last fall didn't come soon enough to do much good. We have been feeding pea pellets since about the middle of December. Do not know of any good alfalfa hay for sale.

We get very little help as to predatory animals. A "game protector" did catch one coyote pup last summer, with promises to come back "in the fall." Sheep will starve to death on promises, but they don't kill coyotes.

We asked a hardware company about 30-30 shells, telling them we saw in The National Wool Grower that some would be available to stockmen. Yes, they had read about it, but so far hadn't any more shells.

Enjoy reading "Big Gates on Little Hinges."

Mike Busch

Goldendale, Klickitat County

Our sheep flocks are in about 80 per cent of normal condition. The breeding bands are 20 per cent smaller than last year. Labor is the main reason, also grasshoppers took most

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For History of the Breed, List of Members,
Pedigree Blanks, Etc., Address the Secretary.

of last fall's range. Thirty per cent fewer ewe lambs were carried over this year.

A few yearling ewes have been selling at \$13.

Winter range forage is poor. The rains came too late last fall, and the grass got no start. We have sufficient available supplemental feed. Alfalfa hay in the stack brings \$24. We have had some snow, which is okay, for the grass is growing under the snow.

We did not get our proper share of gasoline, but believe they will make a satisfactory adjustment.

Coyotes are on the increase. We have no shells on hand, and no hunter. It looks bad.

Clyde Storey

Kennewick, Benton County

The condition of sheep flocks in this section is fair. We are short of help and our flocks have been reduced in numbers. Also, the number of ewe lambs carried over this year is about 20 per cent smaller than last year.

Winter forage on the range is poor but we have sufficient supplemental feed available. Stacked alfalfa hay is \$20 a ton.

Our losses from predatory animals are about the same. Please do what you can about cartridges, as I haven't been able to get any and I could use some.

Chris Christensen

Oregon

Most of the month was rather severely cold and inclement, being detrimental to winter crops and to livestock. Precipitation was pretty heavy at times, being rain in the west and snow in the eastern portions. Heavy livestock feeding has become necessary, chiefly on account of the cold weather, but as a rule livestock continue in satisfactory condition.

Powell Butte, Crook County

Sheep flocks in this section are in good condition. Breeding bands are larger than last year. There was no sale for ewes last fall, old or young, and some of the boys are expanding. Last fall yearling ewes sold from \$10 to \$12 a head.

The rains came too late for green feed, but we have lots of old grass (January 20). The going price on alfalfa hay in the stack is \$20 and up. We are having lots of moisture, which is very good.

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Our gasoline rationing has been satisfactory.

We do not have sufficient shells on hand for predators. We only have five 30-30 shells.

Jack Shumway

Prineville, Crook County

We have had a very mild winter and during November and December have had $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches of rain, which made our ranges very muddy and soft. The sheep are not in good flesh (January 7).

The number of ewes bred is about 10 per cent less on the average, due to too much government in business and a shortage of labor. A few wish to cash in and cut their indebtedness. About 20 per cent fewer ewe lambs were carried over this year compared to last.

Winter range forage is very poor due to a very dry, hot summer. We also do not have sufficient supplemental feed available. Alfalfa hay in the stack sells at \$15 per ton.

Our gasoline rationing seems to be working all right.

Our loss last year from predators was greater than in the previous year; we do not have sufficient shells on hand for the control of these predators.

Prineville Land and
Livestock Company

California

Temperatures were mostly above normal, it being a favorable season to date. Precipitation was light or moderate in northern sections, with little or none elsewhere, until later in the month when copious rains came to relieve the drought. Much damage occurred from high waters and washing of property in some sections. Pasturage and range grasses are still ample, excepting locally in the south, and livestock are doing fairly well nearly everywhere.

Hayward, Alameda County

Our weather has been ideal, but we will need rain soon (January 16). Sheep flocks in this section are in fine shape. Breeding bands are about the same size as last year's but we did not carry over as many ewe lambs, about 40 per cent below last year. Yearling ewes have been sold from \$12.50 to \$13.50 per head.

Forage on the winter range is better than it has been for the last two years,

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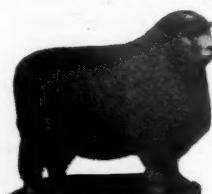
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and there is enough supplemental feed available also. Baled alfalfa hay sells from \$28.50 to \$31 a ton.

Sheepmen have not been receiving sufficient gasoline rationing, but I think this will be adjusted and farmers and producers will be taken care of when gasoline is needed.

Our losses from predatory animals were slightly under those of a year ago, but we do not have sufficient shells on hand to maintain this control.

H. H. Munster

Point Arena, Mendocino County

Winter range forage is good; better than it has been for two or three years. We also have sufficient supplemental feed available. The weather has been mostly beneficial, but we have had heavy frosts the past week (January 18).

Sheep flocks here are in good condition. The breeding bands are about the same size as a year ago, and about the same number of ewe lambs were carried over.

No predatory animals seem to bother us in this vicinity. There are no coyotes here. There are a few wild-

cats, but they seldom give the sheepmen trouble. A bear shows up occasionally. We have very little loss from these predators, so we do not need a great number of shells.

W. A. Moon

Suisun City, Solano County

Forage on the winter range is only fair, as there has been some frost damage. It is not as good as it was in 1942. We have sufficient supplemental feed, however. The weather has been cold this past month (January 18).

The condition of sheep flocks in this section is good. Breeding bands remain about the same size, and about the same number of ewe lambs were carried over.

We received sufficient gasoline under the rationing program.

Fred E. Mortensen

Nevada

Temperatures have held well above normal most of the time, while precipitation has been persistently deficient. Only the northern portion received occasional, light precipitation,

until toward the end of the month when the north and northwest counties received bounteous storms. Livestock on feed are in normal condition, while those on winter range are somewhat below normal. Water supplies are short over central and southern counties, and valleys have been bare of snow.

Baker, White Pine County

Sheep flocks are not very good at this time (January 19). Most of them are on concentrated feeds. Winter forage is very dry and nearly all sheep are still trailing to water. This is the driest fall and winter that we have any record of. There is sufficient supplemental feed available.

The number of ewes bred is about the same as last year. Ewe lambs carried over this year were also about the same in number as those of last year.

Our gas rationing seems to be okay.

Losses from predatory animals were much higher than last year. We have no supply of shells on hand, and have been out for some time.

Robison Brothers

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The competition is so keen that even old and well established firms are under constant pressure to obtain sufficient raw materials. The available supply of livestock is what determines the volume of the meat business and if a competitor is allowed to buy an ever-increasing portion of the market receipts that competitor will inevitably increase his volume of business at the expense of other competitors in the trade.

So it is constantly necessary for us to watch the operations of competitors and to match their efforts in the matter of obtaining supplies that we may



not lose ground and fall back in our business which we have been years in building up.

It is this "watch and match the other fellow" situation which makes the packing business the most highly competitive in the world and holds the profits to such small figures.

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Eureka, Eureka County

The sheep in this locality have got out on snow less while grazing this winter than they have done in 40 years. This outfit has had to pump water for the last 100 days, and we are still doing it. Never before have we had to pump water at this time of the year. We would like some snow, but not too much at any one time. A cold, dry north wind here the last few days (January 18) has made it around zero each morning. While winter forage has been short and dry, we have sufficient supplemental feed in concentrates. There is very little alfalfa hay to be had at any price.

Experienced, good ranch and sheep help is very scarce and high priced. Most of the key men have been taken in the Army.

Although our gas rationing has not been satisfactory, in today's mail we have been assured of an amount that will be sufficient if we are careful and the roads do not get too bad.

Losses from predatory animals were not quite as great as one year ago. However, we are about out of shells. We have a government trapper that is doing good work all the time with traps and poison.

Handley Brothers

Utah

Mostly mild weather prevailed, with subnormal precipitation in most sections, only locally light to moderate precipitation being reported. There has been insufficient water on winter ranges, thus limiting the areas of effective grazing. Livestock are thus largely in only fair or poor con-

dition on the winter range. Feed supplies have, however, been conserved by the mild temperatures, which have also been favorable for livestock.

Blanding, San Juan County

Our flocks are in fair condition at this time (January 20). The winter has been open until now, but has turned cold. Breeding bands are about the same size as last year. Ten to 25 per cent more ewe lambs were carried over this year than last.

Winter range feed is short, but seems to be of good quality. There is not nearly so much as there was two or three years ago, but I think it is of better quality. Alfalfa hay in the stack sells from \$16 to \$18.

The weather has been very good, but we need snow.

We did not receive the gasoline rationing we asked for, and they are very slow in adjusting it.

We have had more coyotes this year, and do not have sufficient shells on hand to control them.

Karl S. Barton

Cedar City, Iron County

Sheep flocks in this section are in fair condition. Breeding bands are larger than they were last year with about 10 per cent more bred. The carryover in ewe lambs was about 20 per cent larger.

Feed on the winter range is just average. I believe we have sufficient supplemental feed available however. Alfalfa hay in the stack is selling at \$16.

We had about a five per cent loss from predatory animals last year and are having difficulty in getting am-

munition this year.

B. C.

Croydon, Morgan County

The condition of our sheep flocks is fair; some have not been so good due to trailing so far and long to water. With snow, the range forage would be somewhat better than the last two or three years. Supplemental feed is available, but at a higher cost. The going price on alfalfa hay in the stack is from \$15 to \$20 (January 26).

We got our gasoline rationing properly adjusted.

Toone Brothers

Lyman, Wayne County

Winter range forage is very dry, somewhat less than last year, and below the average of the last three years (January 17). It has been much too dry for the sheep, and they are only in fair condition, not as good as a year ago. Supplemental feed is available. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$14.

Predatory animals are greater in number than they were a year ago. We took a 10 per cent loss last year, and this year there is a shortage of ammunition.

Sam Allen

Parowan, Iron County

Sheep flocks are in just fair condition. Feed is not good, but the weather is fine (January 15). Our breeding band is about 20 per cent larger than it was last year as we purchased 600 head of yearling ewes.

Yearling ewes have been selling from \$9 to \$12.

Forage on the winter range is poor



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due to summer drought. We have very little fine feed.

We have made application for an adjustment of our gasoline ration, but it has not been returned yet.

Something must be done about the loss from predators. We have had a greater loss this past year, and have no shells on hand now.

Herman E. Bayles

Colorado

Temperatures have been mild, averaging well above normal in most sections. Precipitation has been rather light practically everywhere. Conditions were thus favorable for livestock, except that grains and ranges are badly in need of moisture at most lower elevations. Feeding has thus been necessary, but as a result livestock are mostly in fairly good shape. A heavy movement to market was reported for awhile.

Grand Junction, Mesa County

Weather conditions continued dry throughout western and southwestern Colorado through the fall and early winter, although most livestock were reported going onto feed lots or winter range in good to excellent condition. Many operators reported increased market weights and increased calf and lamb crops.

Reports indicate favorable conditions for livestock in the higher elevations in Moffat and Routt counties, although the snowfall is below normal (January 14) and Fremont County reports favorable range and water conditions in spite of a dry summer. All other areas report a general lack of precipitation.

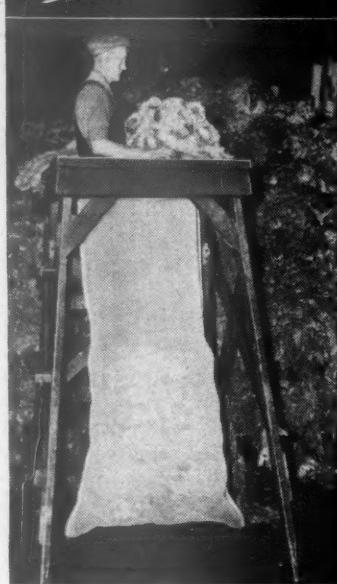
Forage on the winter range is good in most places as a result of the high precipitation in late 1941, and early 1942, but winter range use has been restricted because of lack of snow and below-freezing weather which has kept most stock watering reservoirs frozen over.

Excessive trailing to and from water on the winter range has been necessary because of the lack of precipitation, and some operators think they may have to remove their livestock earlier than usual; however, the vegetation is more than ample in most places to carry the livestock if moisture conditions do not seriously limit the use of the range.

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Meeker, Rio Blanco County

The sheep in this part of the country are in very good condition at this time (January 19). We have had an exceptionally warm winter, with only just enough snow to get by on. If it doesn't snow more soon, the water problem for the sheep will be very serious.

Nearly everyone is running the same size bands as usual. I think everyone will have enough supplementary feed. Some alfalfa hay has been sold at \$8 per ton in the stack.

Predatory animals are about the same as they have been the last several years. It is impossible to get ammunition here now.

Bert L. Rosenlund

Slater, Moffat County

The sheep are in good condition. Weather has been very mild the past month, but the last few days have been pretty cold (January 20). Forage on the winter range is better than it has been the last two or three years and we have sufficient supplemental feed. Alfalfa hay in the stack sells from \$8 to \$10.

Our mileage under the gasoline rationing program still has to be adjusted to be satisfactory.

George & Emma Salisbury

Westcliff, Custer County

The sheep are wintering well here so far and have plenty of feed (January 14).

Government trappers, operating on our grazing lands, have cut the number of coyotes in this section.

Our biggest problem is how to get experienced herders and shearers.

M. H. Lensch

New Mexico

Mild weather was the rule, with no cold weather to hurt livestock. Precipitation was light, and except in some northern counties, was negligible most of the time. Feed has been plentiful as a general rule, and with favorable weather livestock have held up largely in good shape. The ranges as a rule are more or less limited owing to the lack of moisture.

Aztec, San Juan County

Our sheep flocks are in better shape than they were a year ago (January 26). The number of ewes bred is about 5 or 10 per cent less than last year.

High prices, range conditions, and the number of sheep allowed on the forests are the causes of this reduction.

Winter forage is short, but feed is good. Water is also scarce. We haven't had sufficient snow and rain to fill our water tanks.

Most stockmen have received sufficient mileage from the rationing board.

Bernie Williams

Arizona

Temperatures averaged above normal, being much above in the early part of the month. Dry weather has continued, except for some beneficial rains, with snows at higher elevations, chiefly over northern areas, late in the month. Some storage reservoirs were replenished, and the drought was temporarily relieved. Mild weather has to a certain extent offset shortage of range feed, and livestock are holding up in fair to good condition.

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Western Texas

Temperatures were seasonal and favorable about half the time, but there were two separate weeks of rather cold and unfavorable weather. Precipitation was light, and generally insufficient, though it did not contribute to the suffering or disadvantage of livestock as a rule. One cold spell later in the month caused considerable suffering, however, though livestock are still mostly good and doing fairly well.

Ft. Stockton, Pecos County

Forage on the winter range is good. We have about the same amount of grass as in the past few years, but it is drier. So far, we have had sufficient supplemental feed, but it is getting scarce. We have needed moisture here, but otherwise the weather has been beneficial.

Sheep flocks are in fair condition. There has been no reduction in the number of ewes bred.

B. E. Mitchell

Ozona, Crockett County

Sheep here are in fine shape (January 20) due to a good supply of grass and weeds from an unusually large amount of early fall rain, which followed up the drought of last winter and summer. This should lead to the marking up of a big lamb crop with anywhere near good, normal conditions in the spring.

Breeding ewes are, on the whole, about the same in number as last year, although perhaps carrying more of an aged end than ordinarily because of a scarcity of buyers for solid-mouth ewes.

We haven't been able to buy any cottonseed meal or cake for some time; and if this situation is not eased up, a prolonged dry spell could really make things get bad in a hurry.

Sid Millspaugh, Jr.

Pandale, Val Verde County

In this part of Texas sheep are in excellent condition. While the grass is dead forage on the winter range is good; much better than for the last two or three years. There is not too much supplemental feed available (January 19).

My mileage under the gasoline rationing was cut 70 per cent of what I asked for.

A. F. Mills